POLITICAL EVENTS.

MAY 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imperial Parliament.—On the 23d of March the Four per Cents. Bill passed the House of Lords, and several others received the royal assent. Sundry petitions were presented by different peers for the Abolition of Slavery, on the 24th; and on the following day, Lord Clifden presented several petitions from different parts of Ireland, against the Tithe Composition Act. The Earl of Kingston also presented petitions against the same Bill, one of which referred to some disputes arising from the refusal of a Dr. Woodward to compound his tithes at a moderate rate. The Earl of Kingston observed that no Act had passed that House which the clergy liked better than this Composition Act. It had the effect of producing a great addition to the income of the Church, at the expense, not of the farmers, but the landlords. The Marquis of Lansdown said, it was most unjust to force landlords to part with their tithe-free property against their will. Lord King, after some comments on the meekness of Dr. Woodward, said, all that the parish knew was, that if they did not compound with the parson, they would be delivered over to the lawyers, and that the lawyers would deliver them to the tormentor, the tithe incarnator. Lord Clifden observed, the great misfortune of Ireland was, as he had on former occasions said, that she had two churches to maintain.—On the 26th, some unimportant matters of form were gone through, and uninteresting business transacted. On the 29th the Marriage Act Amendment Bill was passed; the Lord Chancellor presented a petition against the Silk Duties' Bill, and Lord Darnley congratulated the House on the appointment of a Committee of Education for Ireland. On the 30th the Slave Trade Piracy Bill was passed, and the next day received the royal assent.—April 1st. Several bills of no public interest were brought up, or read, or passed, and appeals heard. On the 2d the Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition against the Tithe Composition Bill. The House divided on the Unitarian Relief Bill; when the second reading was carried by a majority of 2. On the 5th, petitions were presented against the Silk Trade, and Usury Laws Bills; and on the 6th the Irish Burials Bill went through a Committee, and the Silk Duties Bill passed; no business of moment was transacted on the 7th. Lord Darnley brought forward a motion, on the 8th, upon Ireland. After alluding to the tranquil situation of Great Britain, and the striking contrast between the two countries, he recommended Catholic Emancipation, and adverted to the state of the Irish Church, which, with four archbishops and eighteen bishops, and an enormous revenue, had so scanty a protestant population, compared to its catholic inhabitants; and concluded, by moving "that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire how far the measures lately adopted by Parliament, or by his Majesty's Ministers, had tended, or were likely to tend, to remedy the grievances, repair the mischiefs, or alleviate the discontents, which existed in Ireland; and to consider whether any and what further measures were necessary towards attaining those objects." The Earl of Liverpool said he would have waited to hear other Noble Lords give their opinions, but that he was afraid, in his present state of health, he should be exhausted before that hour could arrive. He should oppose the motion, because it would, if carried, give rise to hopes which could not be realised. His Lordship believed that a more honest, a more industrious set of people, or a people more alive to every feeling of gratitude for favours conferred, did not exist in this or in any other country; he said this, that it might not be imagined that his objection to the motion arose from any indifference to the people of Ireland. He would not object to any inquiry where a particular evil could be pointed out; but he did strongly object to a general inquiry with no particular object, and which, from the nature of it, must give rise to hopes which it might not be possible to realise. The Earl of Limerick, the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Carbery, the Earl of Roden, Lord Clifden, and the Earl Carnarvon, delivered their sentiments. The Earl of Darnley briefly replied; after which the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 17; against it, 57—Majority, 40. On the 9th, the Earl of Limerick presented a petition against extending the act for abolishing secret Societies of Freemasons. The Earl of Liverpool said, he had no doubt of the loyalty of Irish Freemasons: but every secret meeting in that country should be put down. The Irish Burials Bill was passed. On the 12th, a petition was presented from the Clergy of

Sutton, in Kent, against the Unitarian Marriage Bill. On the 13th and 14th nothing material took place in the House. On the 15th no motion was made, and after the form of notifying the assent to several bills, and a statement by the Bishop of Limerick on the part of the Abp. of Dublin, in which the latter denied his conduct in respect to burials in Ireland to have been as was currently stated, the House adjourned to the 3d of May.

House of Commons.—On the 22nd of March after petitions had been presented for reducing the Duties on Foreign Wines, and on the subject of the Wool, Tallow, and Silk Duties, the House went into a Committee on the Silk Bill, which was reported. On the 23rd Mr. James presented a petition from Mr. Cobbett against making Rabbits game; and petitions were also presented against Negro Slavery. Mr. Peel moved the renewal of the Alien Bill for two years. Mr. Hobhouse opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment,

"That this House is of opinion, that the Alien Bill is a disgrace to the Statute Book; and that to renew it, either permanently or for any period, would be, however limited, highly injurious to the character and interests of Englishmen abroad, and destructive of the principles of their Constitution at home. That this House, moreover, looks upon the Alien Bill as a badge of severity connecting the British Government with the league impiously miscalled the Holy Alliance; and this House, having witnessed with horror and alarm the monstrous aggressions of that Alliance on the rights of individuals and the independence of nations, will never sanction a measure by which the English nation may appear to make common cause with the abettors of tyranny against the victims of persecution."

Mr. C. W. Wynn supported the motion. Sir J. Mackintosh spoke against it. Mr. W. Lamb supported the measure, eulogized the late Lord Londonderry, and supported the Holy Alliance; Lord J. Russel, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Warre, and Lord Althorpe, opposed it, and the House divided, 70 for, and 131 against the amendment. It again divided on giving leave to bring in the bill, 130 for, and 75 against it. Mr. Hume then moved that the bill be read that day six months; when the House divided, for the first reading 129, against it 69. Mr. Banks moved for a Committee to enquire into the plans for building the New Courts of Justice, which was carried by a majority of 10. On the 24th there not being members sufficient to form a House, the Speaker adjourned to the 25th, when petitions were presented for the reduction of the Hemp Duties, and against the Assessed Taxes. Sir J. Newport moved that an Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that a commission might issue for enquiring into the various Institutions in Ireland for the purpose of Education; which was agreed to. The House then went into a Committee on the Game Laws Bill. On the 26th the Slave Trade Piracy Bill was passed, and the House resolved itself first into a Committee on a compensation to officers of justice affected by the new Bill for the recovery of small debts; and secondly, on the Customs Acts, in which it was resolved that the duty on Foreign Wool should be reduced to 3*d.* on the 10th of September next, and after the 10th of December to 2*d.* with other regulations. On the 29th a short debate arose on the second reading of the Irish Burials Bill. £4,847. was voted for the British Museum, and 18,000*l.* for the Education of the poor in Ireland. On the 30th Lord A. Hamilton moved that the reports of the Committee for enquiring into the state of the Scottish Courts should be referred to a Committee of the whole House, but the motion was lost by a majority of 48. Several petitions were presented against the Game Amendment Bill on the 31st. A petition being presented from the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, praying for a repeal of the Usury Laws, Ald. Heygate, Mr. Curwen, Sir T. Lethbridge, and Mr. T. Wilson, spoke against repealing the laws in question, while Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Philips, and Mr. Grenfell, spoke in favour of the petition; which was laid on the table. April 1st, the Irish Burials Bill was passed, and the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Coal Duties Acts. Sir M. W. Ridley moved several resolutions tending to pledge the House to the gradual repeal of the Coal Duties. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, and the resolutions were separately negatived. On the 2nd the House divided on the St. Catherine's Docks Bill, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 15. The House then divided on an amendment of Mr. Hume's, opposing the second reading of the Alien Bill, 120 for, and 67 against it. Sir R. Wilson then moved that it be read that day six months. Mr. Canning supported the necessity of having some check on the introduction of aliens, and also of continuing the Foreign Enlistment Bill. He then stated that this temporary Bill would be allowed to expire, and some measure, perhaps a registry, be substituted in its stead. He enforced the necessity of having some control over aliens, by stating a fact, that a plot, formidable in its end, and by no means contemptible in its means, had been discovered within this fortnight. He wished also to observe that all foreigners coming here were not, as some gentlemen imagined, patriots of the first water. Some of them were pimps and quack doctors, a

striking illustration of which was recently seen at Manchester. Mr. Tierney replied to Mr. Canning with much ability, contending the Bill was unnecessary; that the plot spoken of must have been furnished by some foreign power; and that the Alien Bill had its origin in the restless ambition of the Sovereigns of the Continent. Mr. Canning, in explanation, said the plot had not been communicated by any foreign power. Mr. Peel and Lord Althorpe spoke, and the House afterwards divided—Ayes, 172; Noes, 92. On the 5th the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a Grant of 300,000*l.* for the Repairs of Windsor Castle. Mr. Hume moved the postponement of the grant until detailed estimates were before the House; but his motion was lost by a majority of 69. On the 6th Mr. G. Lamb moved that Counsel be allowed to prisoners on their Trials for Felony. Dr. Lushington, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Denman, supported the motion. The solicitor-general opposed it, and the motion was lost by a majority of 30. The House then went into a Committee on the Beer Duties, when certain resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the regulation of Licences, were agreed to. On the following day there were not members to form a house; but on the 8th, upon the House going into a Committee on the Usury Laws Repeal Bill, Mr. B. Cooper moved, that it be committed that day six months; which was supported by Mr. Davenport, Mr. L. Foster. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Calcraft, and others; whilst Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Attwood, and Mr. J. Smith, opposed the bill. The House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 58; against it, 74—Majority, 16. The following divisions subsequently took place:—For the Chairman to report progress—Ayes, 57; Noes, 61. For going into the Committee—Ayes, 60; Noes, 59. For the Chairman to report progress—Ayes, 65; Noes, 61. For the Chairman to leave the chair—Ayes, 72; Noes, 69. At length, on the question that the House do again resolve itself into a Committee on this Bill, on Tuesday next, Mr. Littleton said, that he would give the House another opportunity of expressing its opinion on this impolitic bill. He would move as an amendment, that the words "Tuesday next" be struck out of the motion, and that the words "this day six months" be inserted in their stead.—The house then divided upon this amendment, when there appeared—For it, 67; against it, 63; Majority, 4.

On the 9th, in a Committee of Supply, the House voted 60,000*l.* for purchasing Mr. Angerstein's Collection of Pictures. On going into a Committee on the Church Building Acts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a grant of 500,000*l.* in exchequer bills, for additional churches and chapels; and after some debate, the House divided on a motion by Mr. Hobhouse, that it was inexpedient—Ayes 148, Noes 59; Majority 89. On the 12th Mr. Peel moved the third reading of the Alien Bill, when Lord Normanby rose and opposed it as hostile to the principles of the British Constitution, and a compliance with the views of the Holy Alliance, and moved an Amendment, that it be read that day six months, which was lost, after a considerable debate, by a majority of 53 for the Bill. Mr. Denman then moved that its duration be confined to one year, which was also lost by a majority of 64. Mr. Hume, on the Church Building Acts being brought up, moved that the report be brought up that day twelve months. The house divided for the original motion, 144, against it, 30. On the 13th, Sir J. Mackintosh presented a petition from the London Missionary Society, complaining of the Trial of the Missionary Smith at Demerara. Leave was given to bring in several bills. On the 14th, several petitions were presented against Negro-slavery, and the House and Window Taxes, and from Bolton, in Lancashire, against the Combination Laws. Mr. Hume moved for a return of the manner in which 1,000,000*l.* voted for the erection of New Churches, had been expended. On the 15th a petition was presented by Mr. Butterworth, praying the repeal of the act that permitted the sale of mackarel on a Sunday. Several bills passed through committees, of no great public interest. Mr. Canning then moved that the House should adjourn on its rising to the 3rd inst. which was agreed to, and it adjourned accordingly.

The revenue still continues to be highly productive: the following is the statement for the years and quarters therein mentioned.

	Yrs. ended 5th Apr. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs	9,406,642	10,484,578	1077,936	.....
Excise	25,546,922	23,696,553	.....	1850,369
Stamps	6,200,060	6,454,562	254,502	.....
Post Office	1,369,000	1,413,000	44,000	.....
Taxes	6,874,855	5,860,495	.....	1014,360
Miscellan.	426,578	403,484	.....	23,094
Repd. by Austria		2,500,000	2500,000	
	49,824,057	50,812,672	3876,438	2887,823
Deduct Decrease			2887,823	
Increase on the Year			988,615	

	Qrs. ended 5th Apr. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	2,109,408	2,187,556	78,148	.....
Excise	5,666,279	5,396,365	.....	269,914
Stamps ...	1,573,854	1,665,796	91,942	.....
Post Office	330,000	356,000	26,000	.....
Taxes	861,764	533,382	.....	328,382
Miscellan.	16,799	64,075	.....	12,724
Repd. by Austria		1,733,333	1733,333	
	10,608,104	11,936,507	1929,423	601,020
	Deduct Decrease.....		601,020	
	Increase on the Quar		1328,403	

The decrease in the taxes for the last year is above a million, and for the last quarter above a quarter of a million. In the Customs, there is an excess for the year and quarter just ended; but in the Excise, the advantage is in favour of 1823.

There is no domestic intelligence of importance, worthy of occupying more of our limited space. It is a long period since so harmonious a state of public feeling has been exhibited in this country; affording a useful example of the benefit arising from a Government's yielding, in some degree, to the spirit of the age and to popular opinion, its surest support, and a tower of strength for its defence unknown in arbitrary states.

THE COLONIES.

The unfortunate Mr. Smith, the Missionary in Demerara, died the victim of his persecutors, on the day the vessel arrived with his Majesty's order for his liberation. His trial has been published, and all, and more than all, our suspicions respecting the late disturbances in the colony, and the causes of the same, appear to be verified. We have never heard of a British Court-martial condemning an individual to death on such frivolous evidence; or a British Governor sanctioning by his signature proceedings so dishonourable to the national character. From the Holy Inquisition, indeed, we might have expected something like an arraignment of a similar kind, but never in the dominions of George IV. An inquiry into the whole of the transactions at Demerara, a full, deep, and searching examination of the causes of the revolt there, the mode of suppression, and the right of the Governor to bring a civil citizen to a Court-martial upon charges grounded on such evidence, is necessary. If blameable, the country has a right to demand that the Governor and the members of the Court-martial, not forgetting the Judge Advocate, should be visited with most especial marks of reprobation from the proper authorities. We every day discover more and more reason for some change in the internal affairs of the colonies; every fresh communication, even from the slave-drivers themselves, indirectly unfolds some incident or other to stigmatize their conduct and manners, and strengthen the hands of the enemies of slavery.

The Sierra Leone papers bring the most flattering accounts of the prospect of trade in the neighbourhood of that colony. Under Governor M'Carthy, the Africans are making daily advances in intellectual improvement and industry (those degraded beings, according to the planters!) Roads are every where perfected, bridges erected, and schools established. In a population of 17,000, there are fourteen places of worship open. The natural results of free and upright colonization, incontrast to that of slavery, are becoming more and more manifest. Gold-traders are trafficking the most precious of metals for British muslins and cottons; twelve vessels were at once taking in cargoes of timber for Great Britain, the natives receiving British manufactured goods in exchange for their produce. The slave-trade still flourished under the French flag. The Baracoota sloop of war lately captured a Spanish slave ship near the Cape of Good Hope with 14 guns and 130 men, after a smart engagement, in which several of the Spaniards were killed—between 300 and 400 slaves were on board.

FOREIGN STATES.

The King of France opened the Chambers on the 25th of March. The following is the speech of Louis on this occasion; after perusing which it may easily be seen why this Sovereign is remitting every seminary of public education to priests and their creatures: namely, that truth and common sense may, if possible, be once more obscured. What must those who have been taught to read without first being instructed in the infallibility of a most Christian King, and a sin-dispensing Pope, think of some parts of it!

"Gentlemen,

"I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the benefits which Divine Providence has bestowed on my people, on my army, and on my family, since the last sitting of the Chambers. The most *generous*, as well as the most *just of enterprises*, has been crowned with complete suc-

cess. France, tranquil at home, has nothing more to fear from the state of the Peninsula; Spain, restored to her King, is reconciled with the rest of Europe. This triumph, which offers such *sure pleasures to social order*, is due to the discipline and bravery of a French army, conducted by my son with as much wisdom as valour. A part of this army has already returned to France; the other shall not remain in Spain, *except for the time necessary* to secure the internal peace of that country. It is to you, Gentlemen, —it is to your patriotism—that I wish to owe the establishment of so satisfactory a state. Ten years of experience have taught all Frenchmen not to expect true liberty, except from the institutions which I founded in the Charter. This experience has at the same time led me to recognize the inconveniences of a *regulatory disposition, which requires modifying, in order to consolidate my work*. Repose and fixed purpose are, after long struggles, the first necessity of France. The present mode of renewing the Chamber does not attain this object. A project of law will be laid before you for a *septennial renewal*. The short duration of the war—the prosperous state of the public revenue—the progress of credit—give me the satisfaction of being able to announce to you that no new tax, no new loan, will be necessary to cover the expenses of the year just past. The resources appropriated for the current service will suffice. Thus you will not find any obstacle in anterior expenses, in the way of insuring the service of the year, the budget of which will be laid before you. The union which exists between my Allies and me, my friendly relations with all other states, guarantee a long enjoyment of general peace. The interests and the wishes of states agree in removing every thing which might trouble it. I have hope that the affairs of the East, and those of Spanish and Portuguese America, will be regulated for the greatest advantage of the states and people whom they interest, and for the greatest developement of the commercial relations of the world. Already numerous channels are regularly opened to the products of our agriculture and industry: sufficient maritime forces occupy the stations most suited for the efficacious protection of this commerce. Measures are taken to ensure the re-payment of the capital of the *rentes* created by the state in times less favourable, or to obtain their conversion into stock, bearing interest more conformable with those of other transactions. This operation, which must have a happy influence on agriculture and commerce, will, when it is completed, allow the reduction of taxes, and the closing of the last wounds of the Revolution. I have made known to you my intentions, and my hopes. It is in the improvement of our internal situation that I shall always look for the power of the state and the glory of my reign. Your concurrence is necessary to me, Gentlemen; and I rely on it. *God has visibly seconded our efforts.* You may attach your names to an era happy and memorable for France. You will not reject such an honour."

After securing the return of their own creatures to the Chamber of Deputies, the *ultras* have endeavoured to vitiate the elections of some of the very few individuals who have obtained seats, and are known to be opposers of their measures. M. Constant has been objected to on the ground that he is a Genevese, and not a Frenchman, and has not received letters of naturalization. M. Constant insists that they are unnecessary, the law having provided that all Frenchmen and their descendants who were exiled for opinion, are in no need of such documents. The question is still kept open. In the mean time, a sort of septennial act is to be passed, preparatory, no doubt, to an ultimate neutralization of the representative system, and the final establishment, as far as possible, of the ancient system of things.

By the details of the Budget for 1824, and for 1825, (for it appears that the Chambers are to be called upon to vote supplies for the service of two years,) the sum asked for 1824 is 895,852,656 francs, or 37,327,252*l.* sterling. That for 1825 is a little more, 898,933,580 francs, or 37,455,565*l.* sterling. No additional taxes are to be imposed for the service of those years.—The following facts appear in the income and expenditure of 1823: —The expenses of the campaign in Spain amounted to 6,831,560*l.* including 22 millions of francs paid for the support of the Spanish troops; 11,877,731 francs had also been supplied to the Spanish Government during the campaign.—Ferdinand has entered into a convention for repaying those sums. The whole of the supplies for the year 1823, amounted to about 45,800,000*l.* sterling. The produce of the taxes exceeded the estimates by 18,380,585 francs; but all the receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, fell short of the expenditure by the sum of 32,618,988 francs.

The ministry have resolved to reduce the 5 per cents. to 4, but meet with considerable opposition. There is nothing sufficiently powerful to resist finally any measures it may attempt, the opposition in the Chambers being reduced to nothing. A ridiculous piece of foolery has been exhibited at the Tuileries, according to annual usage: His Royal Highness Monsieur, the Duke of Angouleme, and the great officers of the King's Household, washed the feet of 13 children, representing the Apostles. For the first time the Duke of Bourdeaux was represented in this solemnity; on which occasion his substitute was selected from amongst the juvenile domestics in the serviceof the Duchess of Berry. Each of the children was presented with 13 plates of eatables, and also with 13 pieces of five francs!

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

"Il Fanatico per la Musica," after trying the patience of the audience for another night or two, subsequent to our last report, took his leave, to the satisfaction probably of all parties; and finally, we hope. How Mr. Kiesewetter could reconcile it with his rank as an artist, to come forth in the second act and play a solo on the violin, we are at a loss to conceive. Madame Catalani appeared to us to have considerably improved in point of scenic demeanour; she participated more in the business of the play, little as that business was, and identified herself more with the rest of the performers; she thus succeeded in establishing herself more firmly in the good graces of the public; and if, with these essential amendments, she can be prevailed upon to study a new part in a future opera, we have every reason to anticipate the happiest results.

Rossini's "Ricciardo e Zoraide" afforded a happy release from the weariness created by the "Fanatico." It is not one of the first-rate efforts of the favourite composer of the day, and its repeated performance towards the close of last season, deprived it of any charm of novelty; but in "Ricciardo," indifferent as the poem is, we had at least once more a regular opera on the boards; and one which, with one exception, was very satisfactorily cast.

For an account of the plot of this opera--as mediocre and preposterous as any we know of—as well as for our opinion on the composition, we refer to our reports of last season.* This time, however, the presence of Rossini appears to have led to considerable alterations and additions in the music and in the arrangement of the scenes, generally for the better; and, if we are not mistaken, the introduction from "Matilde di Shabran" has been put in requisition for this opera. It is also to the exertions of Rossini, we believe, that we are indebted for a striking and essential feature of improvement at the King's Theatre. We have often had bitter occasion to declaim against the wretchedness of the choruses, bawled out as they were, against tune and time, by awkward, vulgar-looking beings, the greater part of whom had all the appearance of being drafted from the tap-rooms and houses of call in St. Martin's in the Fields. A dawn of better times has presented itself in "Ricciardo e Zoraide." This opera, with its recent additions, contains several good choruses; and, difficult as some of them are, we feel pleasure in declaring that they were not only numerously appointed, but sung in a manner far surpassing any previous choral exertions at the King's Theatre. This praise more particularly applies to the male singers. The execution of the very chromatic chorus "Se al valore" deserved applause as much as many a dashing bravura, and a few hands attempted to bestow a reward so well-earned and so encouraging; but to applaud choruses seemed probably against etiquette, and the example of better judges was not followed. With a view to further perfection, we will just hint, that in several instances the utterance of the chorus-singers was too abrupt, too much like barking—we use the term for want of one more directly conveying our meaning—the notes were not sustained their proper length, fresh breath seemed to be taken at every syllable. The rounded and sonorous Italian enunciation does not admit of being despatched in the snip-snap articulation compatible with the monosyllabism of our own language. "Cinto di novi allori" must not be puffed out like "The Horse and his rider."

With two exceptions (*), the parts in this opera were assigned to the same persons as last season :—viz.

Agorante	- -	Signor Garcia
Ricciardo	- -	—— Curioni
**Ernesto*	- -	—— Franceschi ! !
Ircano	- -	—— Porto
**Zoraide*	- -	Mad. Colbran Rossini
Zomira	- -	—— Vestris
Fatima	- -	—— Graziani

Madame Colbran's Zoraide (performed by Camporese last year) not only gave decided satisfaction, but contributed to raise that lady in the estimation of the audience. The bloom and freshness of her vocal powers are evidently on the wane; but what she retains, is still quite sufficient to render her performance interesting and pleasing. Her style of singing is of the purest kind; in the cultivation of her voice, she has, or rather had, attained a high degree of perfection. The voice itself is clear, melodious, genuine in every respect. All these vocal gifts, Mad. Colbran retains unimpaired, within the range of about an octave; but, in ascending to $\bar{a}$, or even to $\bar{g}$, effort and shrillness are perceptible. We could wish to have heard her sing ten or twelve years ago. At the same time we are ready to acknowledge, that we heard her with real pleasure in Zoraide, and we should not object to see her fill the principal part of any opera. There is no affectation—no trick; what we have is pure, tasteful, genuine. Mad. Colbran's vocal delivery and accentuation, like her conception of the part and her acting, are neither deeply

* No. xxxii. p. 343.

emphatic and pathetic, nor tame and cold. She maintains a middle course, which, while it suggests the possibility of more impassioned exertions, leaves the hearer contented with the fair approach she makes towards a higher degree of enthusiasm; compensated as he finds himself, for what she may fall short of in more exalted ideality, by the ease and gracefulness which pervade all she does. With Camporese, (Mad. Colbran's predecessor in the part of Zoraide,) the case was otherwise. That lady, all mind and soul, with feelings the most intense, often exceeded our expectations of the pathetic capabilities of a part. Her whole frame seemed to partake of the emotions she strove to excite; and thus instances occasionally presented themselves, in which a subdued manifestation of strong feeling would have been of advantage. Such instances will not occur in Mad. Colbran's performance; if they did, they would be unnatural. We must not expect from a performer, comic or serious, delineations of character, or representations of the passions, beyond the susceptibility of his mental organization; any attempt to go beyond that, produces affectation: in fact, affectation may be defined to be the exhibition of sensations we do not feel.

The only other novelty in the characters of this opera, was Sig. Franceschi, as Ernesto, the French ambassador, and friend of Ricciardo. This part was very satisfactorily performed last season by Reina, who, under considerable disadvantages of exterior, sang and played it with spirit and correctness. Sig. Franceschi's acting and singing are not worth the ink spent upon their notice. All he did was ridiculously miserable; and the appearance of such a person, in such a character, is a disgrace to the establishment. We are astonished that Rossini should suffer this man in a part which, in its authentic form, is of considerable importance; and although the insufficiency of the individual had evidently induced the manager to cut out enough to reduce Ernesto to almost a walking gentleman; still there were a duet and concerted pieces, which, with the co-operation of Sig. F., lost their attraction. Nor did his acting make any amends for the wretched singing. The former not only was absolutely ineffective, but low and vulgar in the extreme. He could neither walk nor stand still with any decency; his attitudes, swinging and reeling from side to side, resembled the free and easy twisting of a jolly coal-heaver, handing the porter-pot to his thirsty colleague. Of the exertions of the rest of the performers, we cannot speak otherwise than in terms of great praise. Garcia sang magnificently, until visited by severe hoarseness. The easterly winds, as usual, have again made sad vocal havock amnng our Southern artists! Curioni's melodious tones in Ricciardo were duly appreciated by the audience; and his costume for once was in good taste, much better than last year, when he appeared in the effeminate garb of an oriental prince in a fairy tale. Mad. Vestris also did justice to the part of Zomira.

The scenery, dresses, and decorations were every way satisfactory. This is, again, one of Rossini's operas, in which ample use is made of a military band on the stage, sometimes in conjunction with the grand orchestra, sometimes responsively, and with considerable ingenuity; with good effect, too, we would add, if the band were sure to be in precise tune with the legitimate one before the curtain—a circumstance which rarely happens. As we have expressed our sentiments on this point in our critique on "Zelmira," we shall not again dwell upon it.

THE DRAMA.

This has been a dreary month to the lovers and the critics of plays. Deprived of two evenings out of six throughout the season of Lent, they find the consummation of all their misery in the long stagnation of Passion Week. No hope remains to them; the irregular minors themselves are hermetically sealed, and not even a Hertfordshire tragedy is to be had for love or money. The play-bills only mock the distant eye with the cold promise of the future, and sicken the heart with hope deferred; the penny Theatrical Observer, humblest and gentlest of periodicals, is sold no more in the corners of the street; Covent Garden is silent, and the poor fiddler who has lost his sustenance for the week, he hardly knows why, casts a half-famished look at the orchestra-door, through which he may not enter. All this is rather hard on Protestant amateurs, who have the worst half only of a holiday—the privation without the rest. We who cannot and may not discuss a point of theology, may perhaps venture to notice an inconsistency too glaring to be mistaken. If Passion Week is to be kept at all, its observance should not be confined to shutting up the doors of every place of rational and elevated amusement; but extended

to all the visible departments of business and toil. The Roman Church, which has contributed so largely to human happiness by the institution of sacred days, which senators and school-boys are bound to respect in their heresies, never permitted labour when it interdicted pleasure, though it often held the contrary. We have given up most of her glorious seasons of joy, which were so many grateful pauses and resting-places in life, and retain little more than the fast from recreation which she enjoined, without the repose she gave. The work-a-day world goes on; the Temples of Mammon and of Pride are wide open; and only the places which sweeten and elevate the general feeling of the metropolis are forsaken. One would think that the true reason why men have lost their holidays, is because their energies to work have grown less, and they must drawl on throughout the year in an unbroken round of exertions. In the hearty times of old, a lawyer was not quite a mill-horse, eternally exercised, nor did the Nisi Prius Sittings last the whole of vacations, rendering them more tiresome than Town. A Chief Justice was not quite a slave; he did not then sit till Good Friday, and resume his seat on Easter Tuesday, as in these hard-working profitless times—

——— Sedet; eternumque sedebit
Infelix ABBOTT!

Why, then, are "the poor players" to be starved in body, and their admirers in spirit? Surely we ought either to rest from making money, or be allowed the consolation of honestly and rationally spending it.

What are we, then, to do in this emergency? We might, indeed, give most entertaining accounts of new pieces which never were contemplated, of revived plays which remain in unbroken slumber; or we might shew the manager all he ought to do, and discuss the principles of his art: but in the first case we should lose our character for veracity, and in the second, we should be duly repressed as encroaching on the province of higher authorities. We may not anticipate what the Easter enchantments will be, for fear of the reader, who will, of course, witness them before the Magazine is published; nor may we wait for them, for fear of the Printer's devil, who insists on receiving our humble contributions by the 19th at the latest, on account of the immense number of copies now required for the publisher—"a bad effect, but from a noble cause." Foreseeing, in some degree, these difficulties, we announced our intention last month to discuss the point between the Licenser and the English Drama, as brought to issue in the prohibition of Mr. Shee's Alasco; but circumstances have conspired against us here too, for the Editor has placed this subject in abler hands, and directed us to confine ourselves to "a brief account of the piece." We have nothing left us but to obey.

Whatever may be the injustice of the suppression of Alasco—and we regard it as signal—we do not think it has produced any material damage. Although the play is highly creditable to its author's talents and feelings, and seems to us any thing but disloyal, it is not calculated for brilliant success. It wants passion,—a want which is enough to neutralize a thousand virtues. The story is merely the developement of an unsuccessful attempt to deliver Poland, by a young nobleman who is embarrassed by an attachment to the daughter of the most inveterate devotee to existing oppressions. This stern soldier is unnaturally (at least we hope so) represented as an Englishman, whose attachments to absolute power have no circumstances of native faith and custom to justify them; but who seems to take desperate part with the great robbers of national rights, from an insane hatred and fear of reformers. Such is the counter-hero who is introduced to divide the interest of a play which has been stigmatized as of too popular tendencies for a British public!—But we are overstepping our province, which is purely critical. As might be expected from this antithesis of opinion in the principal characters, the interest is rather oratorical than dramatic; reason meets reason, prejudice is opposed by prejudice; not feeling by feeling, or love by destiny. In the style, too, there is a strange intermixture of the stately and familiar; not qualifying, but opposing and setting off each other; so that the very language, unless altered, would produce considerable danger. There is little of the truth of nature, little of the reality which makes the flesh creep and the blood tingle, though there are some striking situations, and many noble sentiments. On the whole, therefore, the injury of the sub-licenser's caprice was less than the insult; but the precedent is only the more alarming in proportion as the piece was less likely to stir men's bloods, or engage their affections.

At Drury Lane there has been absolutely no novelty this month, except the introduction of a pretty dance, called "Spanish Gallants," and the appearance of Mr. Kean as the Stranger, which he has twice performed for benefits. His outline of this fantastic part was not so striking as that of Kemble or Young: but some little touches of feeling, where the author

has condescended to avail himself of the language of nature, redeemed it from utter dulness. Mrs. West was an inadequate representative of Mrs. Haller, and the other parts were poorly supported. Much censure has been lavished on the managers for the style in which this piece was decorated and dressed; but it is not usual or just to exercise this severity on occasional performances for benefits: and besides, there was this propriety in the incongruous dresses, that they were not a whit more absurd or inconsistent than the sentiments and conduct attributed to their wearers.

At Covent Garden there has been nothing new, not even the revival of a play in the costume of its age. Mr. Croly's Comedy has continued to run, assisted partly, we expect, by the felicitous coincidence of some of its principal hits with the characteristics of a fashionable regiment recently exposed to the astonishment of the public. But Easter is coming —even while we write, the stage groans with glorious melo-drama ready for deliverance—and the play-bills bend beneath the weight of names long as a procession or a suit in Chancery. Soon may the curtain rise and shew what Mr. Farley has done for us!

While the theatres have exhibited only the dull uniformity of success, Mr. Mathews has attracted much observation and more money by his rich exhibition of transatlantic manners. We scarcely thought he could have gathered so fair a harvest from the extensive field which he visited; for folly rarely grows romantic in a new country, and peculiarities of character have scarcely had time to spring up and to be rendered agreeable by association with amiable feelings and pleasant habits of life. He has, however, lightly skimmed the whole surface of the society, has caught all the finer shades which trembled over it, and has presented them freely, yet good-naturedly, to the public view. His entertainment has nearly as choice bits as any of his preceding exhibitions: the negro tragedy—the scene at the Boston Post-office—the dinner given to General Jackson—and the German Judge's charge to the Grand Jury, are among the chief. There is surely nothing in the whole performance to awaken unpleasant feelings among those who furnished its matter, and whose hospitality its author acknowledges, for they are both justly and gently treated. To know the peculiarities of a people is generally to like them better; and as America has great qualities, which will command esteem, it is well that we should become familiar with her foibles, which may conciliate affection while they provoke a smile.

Mr. Thelwall has delivered his course of Lectures on Shakspeare and the Drama to elegant audiences on which he has often produced a great impression. His manner is so entirely new, that at first it excited apprehensions inconsistent with pleasurable listening, but these were soon succeeded by admiration and sympathy. Instead of reading from a written book, he poured out the treasures of his memory and thought in rich and spontaneous succession; marking out the channel only where his thoughts should flow, but leaving them to burst forth as the spirit of the moment called them. The long familiarity of the lecturer with the subjects of which he treated, and the stores of observation which were upturned by the excitement of the time, secured him against failure, while his enthusiastic manner gave a real and palpable interest to his topics rarely attached to mere literary criticism. His remarks were interspersed with recitations appropriate to his subjects, which were delivered with great vigour and discrimination, and were relieved by many agreeable anecdotes of the actors of other times, and happy illustrations of their style.

FINE ARTS.

Society of British Artists.—This new society seems to have already established itself on a firm basis, so far as patronage and public attention are concerned. To secure its ultimate and permanent success, it need do nothing more than deserve it. On Tuesday the 13th inst. a grand dinner was given at the Rooms of the Society, in Suffolk-st. Pall Mall East; which was attended by the members and friends of the institution—several acknowledged patrons of Art and other distinguished characters being also present; and on Monday the 21st, the exhibition for the season opened to the public. We exceedingly regret that the late period of the month at which this exhibition has been placed before us, as well as the press of other matters connected with the Arts at this busy season of the year, prevent us from devoting (as we should at any other season have readily done) the whole space that we can allot to this department of our work, to a general notice of the views of this Society, as well as a detailed account of the many very interesting works which it has now offered to public attention. With respect, however, to the first part of this intention,

we the less regret not being able to fulfil it; since the general public press has already disseminated the views in question pretty extensively, and they must by this time be fully known to all who interest themselves in the prospects and the progress of modern art. We have also ourselves alluded to them once or twice before. Suffice it to say, therefore, at present, that the objects of the new "Society of British Artists" are exactly similar, both generally and in detail, to those of the Royal Academy itself--or, at all events, to what those *ought to be:* and the means by which those objects are to be pursued, are, so far as they at present extend, the same. We, therefore, proceed at once to offer a slight account of the first Exhibition of this Society: for on that, and on the public attention which it excites, will mainly depend (as it in a great degree ought) the ultimate success of the new undertaking.

The range of apartments devoted to the annual exhibition of this Society, consists of five rooms, leading out of each other, and comprising a great room and a secondary one for the display of paintings in oil; one for the reception of sculpture and models; one for water-colour and other drawings, miniatures, &c.; and a fifth devoted to specimens of English engraving. It is in the principal apartment of this suite, that we find what strikes us as being chiefly worthy of notice and approbation; and we do not hesitate for a moment in directing our first attention to the productions of Mr. Haydon's pencil. To glance our eye over a catalogue of a general exhibition of the works of British Artists, and find it rest no less than eight times on the name of Mr. Haydon, is no less novel to us than it is agreeable—to *us* in particular, who have so often hinted that *this* is what was expected of the artist in question, and that in the absence of this, nothing else could procure for him, because nothing else could *prove* that he deserves, that high rank in public estimation which he need only seek, to obtain. A great painter can no more prove himself to be such by a single work, than a great poet can by a single stanza, or an orator by a single speech. It is by continuous and often repeated efforts, that high talent not only evinces, but (so to speak) *creates* itself—for the *faculty* to produce a thing is very different indeed from the power; and the former may exist without the latter, though the latter cannot exist without the former. Mr. Haydon always possessed the faculty of being a great painter: let him employ that faculty as he may and ought—and as he *now* seems to have made up his mind to do—and he will speedily possess the power, and consequently the fame, which ever should accompany that faculty. Hitherto, his friends (and his enemies too) have been in the habit of exclaiming—What a painter Haydon *might be!* Let him now entitle the one, and compel the other, to say—What a painter Haydon *is!*

The principal work which this artist has contributed to the present exhibition, is one, to the progress of which we alluded a short time ago, and from the subject of which we anticipated much—129, "Silenus, intoxicated and moral, reproving (*lecturing*, it should have been) Bacchus and Ariadne on their lazy and irregular lives.' There is infinite matter in this subject; and matter, to the treatment of which, if we are not greatly mistaken, Mr. Haydon's natural powers, both of mind and of hand, are better adapted than those to which he has hitherto almost exclusively applied them. In the work before us, if we are in some respects disappointed at the result of this application, our expectations are more than answered in others. The figure of Silenus, propped up against the trunk of a great tree, and dealing out his "wise saws" to the half-laughing, half-listening Ariadne, who is crouching in conscious beauty at his feet, is full of a rich, and at the same time a refined and recondite humour; and the figure of Ariadne herself, almost in the attitude of the crouching Venus, is admirably conceived, and brilliantly executed: the rest of the figures are quite secondary to these two—and that of Bacchus is undoubtedly too much so, as well in regard to its execution, as its place and part in the composition. But it is impossible, with justice to the rest of the works claiming our attention here, to enter into that detailed criticism of Mr. Haydon's picture which its merits, as well as its defects, seem to call for; we will therefore add, generally, that, as a whole, it is by no means unworthy of his hand, and will unquestionably extend his reputation, by exhibiting his powers in a new and popular light. We can only say, that the colouring of this picture combines not a little of that richness, brilliancy, and solidity, which, in their united state, we have hitherto seen confined almost exclusively to the productions of the old masters. The only other work of Mr. Haydon's, that we can at present notice, (and indeed, the other six are chiefly studies,) is a Portrait, 204. About this, too, in addition to a fine verisimilitude of character, there is a tone of colouring, in portraits especially, of which the moderns, with the exception of Sir Joshua, seem to have had no conception, as a matter of practice. You shall hear them all admiring, to ec-

stasy, the deep richness of Titian, and the "illustrious obscurity" of Rembrandt, and then paint their pictures as if such people had never been heard of.—The next picture we must notice, is one from the pencil of Mr. Martin, and combining much of that *super*-natural, and a little of that *un*-natural character, which are usually so conspicuous in this extraordinary artist's works. It represents "The Seventh Plague of Egypt," from the 9th chapter of Exodus; and the point of time is that at which Moses is stretching forth his hand to heaven, and calling down the "hail, and fire mingled with hail," upon that devoted land. Undoubtedly the general effect of this work is painful, without combining, at the same time, that sentiment of awe which should accompany and reconcile that effect; but the various details of it are executed with a power of pencil no less conspicuous than original. The architectural effect of the Egyptian buildings in this picture is exceedingly good; and the various figures introduced into it, are much less faulty than this artist's usually are. It may be well, for the sake of contrast, to turn from this singular work, to one which strikes us as possessing a very remarkable degree of merit indeed; and we point it out the rather as it bears a name not at present conspicuously known to the public. We allude to 109, "Cattle and Figures," by J. Burnet. There can be no doubt that the style of this picture is modelled on that of Cuyp, and indeed it bears a striking general resemblance to some of his works; but there is as little doubt that it includes features of much originality, and is a production evincing very considerable talent, and that of a very valuable description. It is, in fact, executed with a deep feeling for the truth of natural appearances, and a very exact notion of the manner in which imitations of those appearances may be brought home to the imagination, and made to act upon it with the effect of reality. Our general feeling of this picture is, that, with reference to its power of producing the impressions which it is intended to produce, it is inferior to no one work in the gallery.—"The Widow," by H. Richter, 84, is another very charming work, full of taste, delicacy, and spirit. The unconscious satisfaction with which the young beauty is hearing, but not listening to, the admiring comments of her milliner, and the unrestrained gaiety of the maid at seeing her mistress once more *herself*, after having been so long disguised in "weeds," are delightfully expressed, and without any undue exaggeration. The little accessories of the scene, too, particularly the miniature of a young officer, peeping out of the half-open *reticule* on the floor—are very eloquent. The look of the milliner, however, is too piercing and intent, and it neither accords nor contrasts with the object of her attention. —We are reluctantly compelled to defer the rest of our notices of this exhibition till next month. But we regret this the less, because part of the novelty of plan belonging to the new Society, is that of keeping its rooms open during a longer period than has hitherto been done by other societies of a similar nature. We perhaps give a more expressive proof of our regard for the merits of various other works in this exhibition, by determining to take a deliberate view of them, than if we paid them a more prompt and precipitate homage.

Mr. W. B. Cooke's Exhibition of Ancient and Modern Drawings, &c.—Mr. Cooke's annual display of objects in the above classes of Fine Art has just opened; and we are disposed to think it the best he has hitherto presented to the public, chiefly on account of its great riches in drawings and sketches by the old painters. This is a class of work which must always be regarded as one of extreme interest, on account of its permitting us to approach more nearly to the first conceptions of the artist, than in any of his finished and elaborate productions we can. As a matter of mere study, we conceive (in opposition to the proverb) that a great artist's *first* thoughts are best; and an off-hand drawing from his pen or pencil are sure to supply us with these: for a drawing cannot be materially altered; and in fact, the drawings of the old masters (unlike the more finished and substantive productions of the modern water-colour school) were never executed with any view but that of their serving as a sort of note or memorandum, either to refresh the memory of the artist himself, or to fix the fugitive thoughts and images of the moment. If it were possible to collect a complete set or chronological series of all the drawings that any one great master ever executed—Raphael, for instance—from the first rude produce of his unsteady hand and undecided mind, to the most refined offspring of his latest thoughts and his most practised pencil—we should have a school of study, not to be procured in any other manner or from any other source whatever, and in practical value and effect not to be paralleled. In this point of view, imperfect and inefficient as it necessarily is, this exhibition is not without value; and as a source of amusement to the mere amateur, it is highly interesting.

If it were necessary to particularize any of the above works, we should name, 211,

"A Sketch of an Old Woman," by Rembrandt—exceedingly slight, but of great and singular merit: 228, A Drawing, in body colours, of a Female Figure, by Parmegiano; and 229, one in pen and ink, by the same artist: both admirable—the first for a rich dignity, and the second, for a fine blending together of grandeur and grace: 244, A highly spirited "Crucifixion," by Rubens: 248, An "Entombment of Christ," by Raphael, consisting of merely a few waving lines, but every one of which is "the line of beauty," and forming together a kind of visionary scene, full of a certain mysterious grace. In short, without being permitted by our space to proceed further in detail, we must be content to mention, that here are numerous other sketches, by most of the distinguished old masters, many of which are worthy of a particular examination. Besides the drawings of the old masters, and intermediate between them and those of the living ones, are a few by English artists of the last age. The principal of these are three very singular and effective pieces by Gainsborough; they seem to be executed on glass, and are shewn at a distance, and by an artificial light; and the impression produced by them is extremely good. The subjects represented are two moonlight landscapes, and one morning scene; and all three are executed with that strong and vivid feeling for natural appearances, which was Gainsborough's best characteristic, next to his unaffected mode of delineating those appearances.—The remaining portion of this collection, and that which will certainly be the most popular portion, consists of drawings, by living artists, and by others lately deceased, but belonging strictly to the modern English School. Of these, pleasing and various as they are, we have left ourselves but little space to speak in detail. We cannot, however, pass over Sir Thomas Lawrence's delightful "Heads of Children," 26, and his lovely portrait of "A Young Lady of Rank," 8; a most clever and spirited portrait of "A Gentleman," by Wilkie, 119; two exquisite mist-wrapped scenes, by Turner, 155 and 164; two of Westall's elegant inventions, with nothing of nature about them, but with something almost as good, 14 and 46; and finally, for our space is exhausted, "A Chief of German Banditti," &c. by Dighton, 52.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, March 26.—The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Saturday last adjudged to Messrs. Frederic Malkin and Wm. Barham, both of Trinity College.

A New Phenomenon of Electro-Magnetism. By Sir Humphry Davy.—Sir H. Davy found, that when two wires were placed in a basin of mercury, perpendicular to the surface, and in the voltaic circuit of a battery with large plates, and the pole of a powerful magnet held either above or below the wires, the mercury immediately began to revolve round the wire as an axis, according to the circumstances of electro-magnetic rotation, discovered by Mr. Faraday. Masses of mercury, of several inches in diameter, were set in motion, and made to revolve in this manner whenever the pole of the magnet was held near the perpendicular of the wire; but when the pole was held above the mercury, between the two wires, the circular motion ceased, and currents took place in the mercury in opposite directions, one to the right and the other to the left of the magnet. Other circumstances led to the belief that the passage of the electricity produced motions independent of the action of the magnet, and that the appearances were owing to a composition of forces. The form of the last experiment was inverted, by passing two copper wires through two holes, three inches apart, in the bottom of a glass basin; the basin was then filled with mercury, which stood about the tenth of an inch above the wire. Upon making a communication through this arrangement, with a powerful voltaic circuit, the mercury was immediately seen in violent agitation; its surface became elevated into a small cone above each of the wires; waves flowed off in all directions from these cones, and the only point of rest was apparently where they met in the centre of the mercury, between the two wires. On holding the pole of a powerful magnet at a considerable distance above one of the cones, its apex was diminished and its base extended. At a smaller distance, the surface of the mercury became plane, and rotation slowly began round the wire. As the magnet approached, the rotation became more rapid; and when it was about half an inch above the mercury, a great depression of it was observed above the wire, and a vortex which reached almost to the surface of the wire. Sir H. D. thinks that these

phenomena are not produced by any changes of temperature, or by common electrical repulsion, and concludes that they are of a novel kind.

Weights and Measures.—A communication from Mr. D. Gilbert states, "that the object of the late parliamentary commission of weights and measures, was to recommend a minimum of alteration of the four kinds of measures—of length; of superficies; of solidity; of this last as containing concrete substances or weight. The commission found the said weights and measures perfect to all practical purposes; they have in consequence recommended that they should be left unaltered; selecting for philosophical purposes the three-feet rule of Sir George Shuckburgh, as the identical one, because the trigonometrical survey has been made from it. We purpose that copies of this scale should be dispersed over the kingdom; and they have given the length of the pendulum and of the French metre in parts of this scale. Superficies, of course, follows linear measure. The Troy pound is unaltered; duplicates of this are about to be made, and, as a matter of scientific curiosity, a foot or an inch of water is compared with it. The Avoirdupois pound being probably within two grains of 7000, is made this exact number. In the third division all is absolute confusion; there something must be done; and as the great body of the people are interested chiefly in ale and beer measures, it has been thought best to propose the new measure between these two; but instead of an exact arithmetical mean, to vary it a little for the purpose of making it weigh 10 pounds of water, by which mean its rectification will be most easy, at any time, by means of a pair of scales."

The standard weights of Foreign countries, which were some time since transmitted to the British Government, and compared with English standards, have been lately deposited at the London Mint, in a commodious cabinet constructed for the purpose, where they are to be carefully preserved, for permanent reference. This national collection is the first of the kind ever made on a great scale, though long considered a desideratum. Its utility, which has been already extensively proved, may be further experienced when any of the standards in use, whether English or Foreign, shall become worn or impaired. The following account of this important collection is inscribed on the cabinet:—"The Foreign weights here deposited, having been duly verified, were transmitted to London in the year 1818, by the British consuls abroad, in pursuance of a general plan for comparing the weights, measures, and monies of all trading countries by official experiments on verified standards. The experiments were made by Robert Bingley, Esq. the King's Assay Master of the Mint; and the calculations by Dr. Kelly, who planned and conducted the general comparison, and in 1821 published the results in the Universal Cambist, under the sanction of His Majesty's Government. The undertaking was originally patronized and recommended by the Board of Trade. The standards were procured from abroad by circular letters issued by Viscount Castlereagh and Earl Bathurst, Secretaries of State for the Foreign and Colonial Departments; and the whole plan was essentially promoted by Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint."

The Temperature at considerable depths of the Caribbean Sea.—Captain Sabine found the temperature of the water, at a depth of 6000 feet, in latitude 20½N. and long. 83½ W. near the junction of the Mexican and Caribbean Seas, to be 45° 5, that of the surface being 83°. He infers, that one or two hundred fathoms more line, would have caused the thermometer to descend into water at its maximum of density as depends on heat; this inference being on the presumption that the greatest density of salt water occurs, as is the case in fresh water, at several degrees above its freezing point.

Scotch Antiquaries.—The Society of Scottish Antiquaries lately heard two very interesting original historical documents read by Mr. Macdonald. One was an order signed "Huntly," for the disbursement of 40*l.* for perfuming (or embalming) the body of Henry Darnley; the other was an order for providing suitable mourning for the Queen, and was signed by her own fair hand. Copies of these very curious documents were left with the Society.

Fossil Shells. By Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq. F.R.S.—Mr. Dillwyn remarks, that every turbinated univalve of the older beds, from transition lime to the lias, of which he can find any record, belongs to the herbivorous genera, and that the family has been handed down through all the successive strata, and still inhabits our land and waters. On the other hand, all the carnivorous genera abound in the strata above the chalk, but are, comparatively, extremely rare in the secondary strata, and not a single shell has been detected in any lower bed than the lower oolite. He thinks, that a further examination will prove, that neither the aporrhaides, nor any of those few undoubtedly carnivorous species, which have been found in the secondary formations, were furnished with

predaceous powers, but that they belong to a subdivision of the trachelipoda zoophaga, which feed only on dead animals.

Supposed Effect of Magnetism on Crystallization.—The following is an experiment first made by Professor Maschmann, of Christiana, and confirmed by Professor Hanstein, of the same city; we should not have noticed it but for these names. A glass tube is to be bent into a syphon, and placed with the curve downwards, and in the bend is to be placed a small portion of mercury, not sufficient to close the connexion between the two legs; a solution of nitrate of silver is then to be introduced until it rises in both limbs of the tube. The precipitation of the mercury in the form of an arbor Diana will then take place, slowly only when the syphon is placed in a plane perpendicular to the magnetic meridian; but if it be placed in a plane coinciding with the magnetic meridian, the action is rapid, and the crystallization particularly beautiful, taking place principally in that branch of the syphon towards the north. If the syphon be placed in a plane perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, and a strong magnet be brought near it, the precipitation will recommence in a short time, and be most copious in the branch of the syphon nearest to the south pole of the magnet.

Levels in London above the highest Watermark.

	F.	I.	P.
North End of Northumberland Street, Strand	19	7	6
North of Wellington Street, Strand	35	6	0
North of Essex Street, Strand	27	0	0
West of Coventry Street	52	0	0
South of St. James's Street	13	3	0
South of Air Street, Piccadilly	49	8	0
North of St. James's Street	46	7	0
West of Gerard Street	61	4	0
North of Drury Lane	65	0	0
South of Berners Street	74	3	0
South of Stratford Place	59	4	0
North of Regent Street	76	0	0
South of Orchard Street	70	4	0
North of Cleveland Street	80	10	0
Centre of Regent's Circus	77	2	0
North of Gloucester Place	72	3	0
North side of Aqueduct crossing Regent's Canal	102	6	0
Opposite South End of King St. Great George Street	5	6	0

The whole of Westminster, except the Abbey and part of Horseferry Road, is below the level of the highest tide.

Electricity on Separation of Parts.—In the water-proof cloths manufactured by M. Mackintosh of Glasgow, where two pieces are cemented together by caoutchouc dissolved in coal tar oil, the adhesion is such that when the two are torn asunder in the dark, there is a bright flash of electric light, similar to that produced by separating plates of mica, by breaking Rupert's drops, or by breaking barley-sugar, or sugar-candy. Upon trying this experiment with different substances, it was found that flashes of light were distinctly produced, by tearing quickly a piece of cotton cloth.—*Edin. Jour.* x. 185.

Rectification of the Compass.—The Board of Longitude has voted the sum of 500*l* to Mr. Peter Barlow, for his simple invention for correcting the local attraction of ships. It consists of a plate of iron abaft the compass, which being regulated so as to correct the effects of the ship in *any one* place, does the same in *all places*. This mode of avoiding error must be of incalculable value to navigation.

Preparation of Kermes Mineral.—According to M. Fabroni, a much finer kermes mineral is obtained by using tartar in place of the alkali employed in the usual process. Three or four parts of tartar should be mixed with one part of powdered sulphuret of antimony, and heated red in a crucible until the cessation of fumes indicates that the tartar is all decomposed; the mass is then to be dissolved in hot water, filtered, and left to cool, when abundance of fine kermes will be deposited, of a very deep colour. The abundance of kermes thus obtained does not at all interfere with the quantity and beauty of the golden sulphuret, afterwards obtained by the addition of acid to the mother liquor.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxv. 7.

Palimpsest MSS.—An interesting paper was read at the Royal Literary Society lately, by Archdeacon Nares, upon the subject of Palimpsest MSS. so denominated from Παλιν and ψαω, to cleanse or wipe, because the parchment on which they are written had been cleansed of the first writing, and used from motives of economy for a second. This cleansing or erasure, however, not being complete, the earlier writing has been frequently detected under the later, and thus valuable ancient fragments have been brought to light. The Ancients themselves had their Palimpsests. These were of a different kind, however—leaves or books so prepared that one writing could easily be expunged to make way for another, and they were employed by authors for correcting their works, &c. (See *Plutarch* De Garrul.—*Catullus*, Carm. 22.—and *Cicero*, Ep. ad Fam.) and could never hide any valuable matter. The modern palimpsests, on the contrary, have opened

to us some great discoveries; and promise many more. The first Rescript MS. of which any important use was made, was (it is believed) the Codex Ephrem, or Codex Regius of Paris, now in the Royal Library, (No. 9.) The latter writing consists of 209 leaves confusedly placed, and containing certain works of the Syrian Ephrem, in Greek; but the more ancient appears to have had the whole of the Old and New Testament, in Greek characters held by the learned to belong to the 6th or 7th century. Some collations of the N. T. have been obtained from this —the Old still remains unexplored.—The next great discovery recorded is of Ulphilas, Bishop of Gothland, who in the fourth century invented a new character, and translated the whole scriptures into it from the Greek. Portions of this work (long lost, with the exception of the four gospels preserved in the Codex Argenteus* at Upsal) were found in 1775, in the Augustan Library at Wolfenbuttel, under a more modern MS. of the Origines of Isidorus. The MS. of Isidorus in fact, consisting of 330 leaves, was made up of portions of several older books, and among the rest a fragment of Galen, probably the oldest known MS. of a medical book.—The next investigator of this class of MSS. was Paul James Bruns, the coadjutor of Kennicott in his great work of the Hebrew Collation. He discovered at Rome, in 1773, a fragment of the 91st book of Livy, in a Rescript MS. of the Vatican library. This was published, and has been admitted into the later editions of the historian. It contains part, and it is to be lamented only a small part of the war with Sertorius in Spain. Bruns afterwards investigated the Bodleian Library, and published in 1782-3-4, an account of the Palimpsests it contained. Yet, notwithstanding these remarkable successes, no other publication of this nature appeared till 1801, when Dr. Barrett, of Trinity College, Dublin, produced his Gospel of St. Matthew, from a Rescript in the Library of that College. It appears to have been rewritten in the 12th or 13th century, upon portions of much more ancient books.

But Signor Angelo Maï has been the great discoverer in this way, in our own times. In 1813, he translated anonymously a large part of an Oration of Isocrates de Permutatione; and in 1814, appeared as a public labourer among Palimpsests. His first work was "Certain hitherto unpublished Orations of Cicero, viz. those for Scaurus, Tullius, and Flaccus." These Orations had been written in the quarto form, but partly erased and folded into the octavo size, to give place to the sacred poetry of Sedulius. The latter was judged to be as ancient as the 8th century—the original not later than the 2d or 3d. The MS. had belonged to a very ancient monastery at Bobium, or Bobbio, in the Milanese; reputed to have been founded by St. Columban, who also formed the Library, in which a greater number of Rescript MSS. have been found than any where else.—M. Maï next published a second volume of fragments of three other Orations of the great Roman orator; with some ancient and unknown Commentaries. These treasures, supposed of the 4th century, were concealed under a Latin translation of the Acts of the Council of Chalcedon. In 1815, three volumes of unpublished works were brought to light, consisting of large portions of the Orations of Symmachus (the last of the Roman orators, and hitherto only known by his Epistles,)—other panegyrics, and particularly one of the younger Pliny. The MSS. adjudged to the 7th or 8th century.—Several inedited Fragments of Plautus, and especially of the Vidularia, a lost comedy, followed. Only twenty lines of this play had been preserved by Priscian and Nonnius. The next more extensive and successful labour was that of drawing from another MS. of the same kind, very considerable remains of the celebrated orator Fronto, who flourished under Hadrian. This African Cicero now forms two octavo volumes, instead of existing in a few scattered sentences quoted by other authors. The matter consists, besides Orations, of fragments, entitled Principia Historiæ, and some light playful pieces; Epistles to Antoninus Pius; two books to Marcus Aurelius, two to Lucius Verus, two books of Letters to his friends, and other Epistles. The whole is a noble acquisition to the Republic of letters. Reprinted at Frankfort 1816. M. Maï's next discovery was of Commentaries upon Virgil by Asper, Longus, Scaurus, &c. and anonymous writers; and lastly, in 1820, this indefatigable scholar made some farther discoveries of Ulphilas, mentioned near the commencement of this notice. Since then he has been transported from the Ambrosian Library to the Vatican, where like, or even greater success attends his researches. In a Palimpsest volume, containing various treatises of St. Augustine, he found the long lost books of Cicero de Re Publica.—The history of these extraordinary successes in this peculiar line of research will, as the learned Archdeacon earnestly impressed, stimu-

* From being chiefly written in letters of silver.

late scholars in every part of Europe, where large collections of ancient MSS. are deposited, and particularly in Britain, so rich in such treasures, to examine whether similar materials may not be found in other libraries, and deciphered for the benefit of letters. Knittel, Barrett, and Maï, supply every instruction necessary for the pursuit; and every MS. from the 7th to the 14th century may be Palimpsest.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

A republication has taken place at Paris of the Fragments on Roman Law, discovered by the laborious and learned Angelo Maï, in a palimpsest MS. in the Vatican. The titles of these fragments are, De Empto et Vendito; De Usu Fructu; De Dotibus et Re Uxoria; De Excusatione; Quando donator intelligatur revocasse voluntatem; De Donationibus ad legem Cinciam; De Cognitoribus et Procuratoribus. Unfortunately, numerous chasms in the manuscript have not permitted the developement of the whole of the author's observations on the above important subjects.

M. le Comte Orloff, the Russian senator, amateur in all that is scientific and literary, and during several years a resident in France, has just published a work in three volumes, entitled, *Voyage dans une partie de la France.* It is written in the form of letters, and is both interesting and instructive.

A new literary journal is announced for the month of May—"Revue Européenne, ou productions de l'esprit humain en France, en Angleterre, en Italie, en Allemagne." The publication is to be monthly, and in bulk about ten sheets 8vo. It proposes to give information of all the works published, discoveries made, progress ascertained, &c. in the arts and sciences in every country of Europe; and is to be published in English at London, French at Paris, Italian in Italy, German in Germany, &c. Already the contributors and editors are appointed. In France, MM. Arnault, Jouy, Jay, and Etienne; in other words, the liberal *coterie litteraire* of Paris are named as the chief writers in the French department of this European enterprize.

A young French poet, who possesses an astonishing facility, proposes to *improvise* publicly, in French, something very extraordinary,—a Tragedy in five acts, and a grand Opera in three acts. This young man, M. Eugène de Pradel, has but just left Sainte Pelagie, where he has been imprisoned during five years for political opinions. During these five years he has applied closely to study, and has published several works in prose and in verse.

ITALY.

Ignazio Vescovalli, the well known dealer in works of art, has built a rotunda behind his house, which he has adorned with the best statues and busts in his magazine. Among them are the three fauns, which he found in 1822, in digging near St. Lucia, in Selci. He has very judiciously had all the repairs done in plaster of Paris only, a mode which should be generally adopted.

Rome has to lament the loss of the Chevalier Tambroni, who died in January. He was a native of Bologna, consul-general of the kingdom of Italy at Rome, and had been intended for some years past for the place of keeper of the imperial gallery of paintings in the Belvedere at Vienna, but never received the decree appointing him. He has written several archæological dissertations, and last summer discovered the ancient town of Bovilla. The Giornale Arcadico loses in him one of its most active contributors, and his friends an agreeable and well informed companion.

SICILY.

Sicilian Literature.—In 1821 and 1822, only about fifty-six works were published; but it would seem that the list contained in the Bibliothèque Italienne cannot be complete, for there is but one political work, "On the right of Sicily to National Independence," by Baron Fr. Ventura. Sicilian literature is equally poor in its journals. There is a publication called the Iris, a journal of sciences, letters, and arts; but it is not very expensively got up, being principally composed of extracts from foreign journals. The Abeille, which served as a Literary Gazette for Sicily, was so badly supported, that it ceased at the twelfth number. The Journal de Médecine, in which are published the observations made at the great hospital of Palermo, may be interesting to the class of individuals for which it is intended. There is no contest in the career of the drama. In the years 1821 and 1822, Sicily produced only two melodramas. The greater part of the works which issue from the Sicilian presses relate to antiquities and the fine arts.

Of the Temples of Selinuntium.—"Two English architects undertook last summer to make excavations in the ruins of the celebrated Temples of Selinuntium; and they were rewarded for their trouble by the discovery of a great many works of sculpture, architectural fragments, and painted ornaments. One of these artists died at Selinuntium, of a fever caused by the heat, exertion, and bad air; and as soon as the government was informed of the success of the excavations, it took possession of all the works that were found. When brought to Palermo, the fragments were added to the little collection of the University, where there is also a part of the antiques previously obtained from the ruins of Tyndaris, by Mr. Faghan, an Englishman. As I had already heard, both at Rome and Naples, of these Selinuntium sculptures, I hastened, on my arrival here, to visit them; and will give you a short description, which I shall perhaps be able to render more complete, when I shall have seen and examined the ruins where they were found. The works belong to the remains of two Doric Temples, one of which is within the citadel, or acropolis; and the other without, at a place now called 'I Pilori.' Besides a great number of small fragments, such as hands, feet, pieces of drapery, and four heads, three bas-reliefs have been found, which are presumed to be Metopes. All these works are of a pretty compact lime-stone, or tuffa, which has however suffered considerably in many places, from the influence of the atmosphere. The style is that of the old Greek School; and, though I will not here venture to determine accurately the time or place, they evidently have a considerable resemblance to the celebrated Ægina Statues. The workmanship, however, is far more rude, the attitudes much more unnatural, and the forms much more conventional. Of the three Metopes, as they are called, two are so far preserved, that no doubt remains, on the whole, as to their original measure and form. The third, however, appears to have been brought to the same size and shape by repairing. The two Metopes are flat, but have above and below a square plate; the lower one upon which the figure stands belongs to the architrave, and the upper to the cornice. The lower band (plate) is 9½ inches high, the metope 3 feet 8½ inches, and the upper band about 8 inches high; the projection of the band on which the figures stand is about 6 inches. This first piece contains three figures, which undoubtedly represent Hercules Melampyges, which is the middle figure, and Passalus and Alkmon, the two sons of Thia. The hero, whose figure is about 3 feet and a half high, of a robust make, and with the legs quite detached, stands, as I said, in the middle, with the upper part of the body turned to the spectator; but the legs and thighs quite in profile, so that the feet are placed one before the other in a parallel direction. The head has a smiling affected expression, particularly in the mouth; has no beard; and the one eye which is still preserved, seems to be shut, or at least to be but very little open. The hair is regularly curled on the forehead. The body, in which a prodigious fulness of the parts which give the hero his epithet is observable, and in which it agrees with the figures on the ancient Sicilian vases, appears to be quite naked, and we see only the short sword hanging across the back, while the belt is merely indicated by a stripe over the breast, painted red. He has one hand upon his breast, and with the other holds one of the side figures. These hang down perfectly alike and regular on the right and left, with bent knees, and hands crossed upon the breast. The arm of Hercules is thrown round the one on the left, so that the hand above the knees is less visible; the right-hand figure, however, has only the heel on the shoulder of the hero; but we do not see the lance, which, according to the narrative of Tzetzes, keeps it balanced. The heads are very ill formed, and besides much injured by the effects of the air. The hair is not so regularly curled, and three braids hang on each side of the head. Both figures are likewise quite naked; only bands, or fetters, are to be seen above the instep and above the knees. Though in all these figures there is no trace of character, properly so called, of beauty of form or of expression, yet we remark the rude beginnings of that style, the strict and consequent developement of which was to lead Grecian art to the highest summit of perfection, together with the regular, and, as it were, architectural disposition of the works of sculpture, which serve as ornaments to buildings. The second Metope represents Perseus, who is cutting off the head of Medusa, in which he is assisted by Minerva. The hero of Mycene is also in the middle of the piece: the head and the upper part of the body fronting the spectator, and the lower part in profile. On his head he has the winged hat upon regular hair. The expression of the countenance is also that of a peculiar smile, and the eyes are entirely closed, as the action requires. The armour is not to be observed, but from the middle of the body down towards the knees hangs a regularly plaited piece of drapery. On the legs are

the shin-pieces, which, however, end much below the knee, and join the covering of the feet. With his left hand he seizes Medusa by the hair of the crown, and with the right he holds a short sword, with which he cuts off her head. She kneels with the right leg, and rests the left in a bent position on the ground. The upper part of the body, here too, is quite turned to the front, and the lower part in profile.—*Extract of Letter.*

PRUSSIA.

The population of the Prussian States, which amounted to 10,799,954 in 1819, had increased to 11,494,173 in 1822.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin increases in prosperity. Lectures are given on Design, Engraving, and Sculpture. M. Grüsen has lectured on Trigonometry; M. Zielke on Optics; M. Meinecke on Design; M. Rabe on the Construction of Edifices: there is also attached to it a School des Arts et Metiers, as the French style it.

RUSSIA.

At the last sitting of the Russian Academy, Prince Alexander Chakhovskoy read some scenes of a comedy which he is composing. It is entitled Aristophanes. It is entirely of a new character, and is most like the Amphitryon of Plautus, which Moliere has adapted to the European boards. The reception of these scenes was gratifying, and the audience, which was numerous, testified by applauses the satisfaction which it felt. Prince Chakhovskoy is justly deemed the first comic poet of Russia. He has written upwards of fifty pieces for the stage, consisting of tragedies, comedies, operas, and vaudevilles. The subject of Aristophanes is taken from history: it is on the day on which Aristophanes proposes to give to the public his piece composed in ridicule of Cleon, who was then all-powerful at Athens. Aristophanes finds that the credit of Cleon prevents the representations; and on the refusal of the comedians to appear in the character in which Cleon is represented in the most ridiculous way, he determines to play it himself. The sculptors, however, refuse to make a mask of Cleon for the author, who still determines to play the character without the mask, if he cannot with: but to make the character clearly known to the public, he disrobes Cleon of his chlamys by means of a courtesan named Alcinoë, his mistress, of whom Cleon is also fond. The *jeux de mots* and the wit of the piece the writer has borrowed from Aristophanes, and they give it a very peculiar character. This comedy is in three acts, and in easy verse, the different rhymes of which are appropriated to the different actors. In a scene where Cleon appears surrounded with his flatterers, each one addresses him in a different measure: one in choraic; another, remarkable for presumption, in dactylic, &c. The gayest scene is where Xantippe arrives in a rage, which she vents upon Cleon as well as the rest in a truly comic manner. The conclusion of the piece witnesses Aristophanes carried in triumph, and Cleon exposed to the laugh of the Athenian people.

The University of Moscow has proposed the following question for a prize competition: — The Florentine copy of Justinian's Pandects is considered as the most correct and ancient of all at present known in Europe, the others being for the most part transcripts of it; it becomes, then, a matter of consequence to trace the means and course of its arrival at Florence. The prevailing opinion is, that this original copy was sent among others to certain provinces; that it was found at the taking of Amalfi; given afterwards, by the Emperor Lotharius II. to the inhabitants of Pisa, and, at the conquest of this city, was removed to Florence, where it is still preserved with great care. But, during the last fifty years, many doubts having been started on these points by the learned, a critical exposition of all that has been advanced on either side is required; as also to fix in a positive manner on the most creditable opinion. Prize 250 roubles; the Memoirs to be in Russian, Latin, French, or German; and the term April 1825.

Chinese Literature. — Ever since the year 1728, when the treaty of peace and commerce was concluded between Russia and China, our government has maintained at Pekin an Archimandrite and four Ecclesiastics, to whom as many young men were added, to learn the Chinese language, and to serve, in the sequel, as interpreters, as well on the frontiers as in the department of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburgh. Hitherto no persons have yet returned to Russia from this establishment who have done any important service to Literature. But the Archimandrite Hyacinthus, who has lately returned from China, differs from all his predecessors. Astonishment is excited by the zeal with which he has applied to the Chinese and other languages, and by the important works which he has composed during his residence at Pekin: viz. 1. A General History of China, from the year 2357 before the birth of Christ, to the year 1633 of the Christian era; nine vols. folio—2. A Geographical and Statistical Description of the Chinese Empire, with a large map, in the five principal languages spo-

ken by the people; in two vols. folio—3. The works of Confucius, translated into Russian, with a Commentary—4. A Russian and Chinese Dictionary—5. Four works on the Geography and History of Thibet and of Little Bucharia—6. The History of the Land of the Mongols—7. The Code of Laws given by the Chinese Government to the Mongol tribes—8. An accurate Description of the City of Pekin—9. Description of the Dykes and Works erected to confine the Waters of the Yellow River; followed by an accurate Description of the great Canal of China. Besides these Chinese works, translated into Russian, the Archimandrite Hyacinthus has written several treatises on the manners, customs, festivals, and domestic employments of the Chinese; on their military art, and on the manufactures and branches of industry in which they excel. The interest which the Emperor Alexander takes in every thing that can contribute to the glory of the Empire and of his government, and to all that can extend the sphere of useful knowledge, gives reason to hope that the Russian government will afford the learned Archimandrite the necessary means to print the literary treasures which he has thus brought with him.

EGYPT.

Letter of Dr. Ehrenberg, dated near El Suan.—"I suppress the circumstances which have hitherto made our residence in Egypt very disagreeable. Our greatest enemies have been, to me a very violent nervous fever, and to both me and my companion, ophthalmic attacks, which have lasted for several months. Nevertheless, although two of our companions are dead, and three others who supplied their places have lost courage and quitted us, we preserve our firmness, and advance with prudence. As above all things you recommended to us to examine into the poisons known in Egypt, we have already dried the leaves of the venomous plants most known in this country. We have carefully collected in flasks the juice of such of those plants as are milky. We have also obtained some yellowish green juice extracted from the teeth of the Cerastes, (horned snake,) and have begun to preserve some scorpions' fangs, as well as the vessels which serve as a receptacle for the poison. Of scorpions we have hitherto met with only eight kinds: five in the desert of Libya, and near Alexandria, the largest on the frontiers of Barbary, near Gasi Choltrebie; and three between Cairo and Essûan. All these scorpions are yellow, tending to a blackish brown; and we have had abundant opportunities of examining them. Those which are found in the higher Egypt are considered the most venomous; and as that which we have distinguished by the name of Scorpio Cahirismus is the largest and the most common, it is probable that all the others are derived from it. A Frenchman, M. Rufeau, or Rousseau, who employs himself in looking for Egyptian antiquities, and in copying objects of natural history, at Luxos, near Thebes, told us that one of his young female blacks had just died in the most severe pain, in consequence of the sting of a scorpion; and that he had known several other occurrences of a similar nature within a very short period of time. I myself, who had with great caution taken above a hundred of these animals in my hands, was lately stung in the finger by one of them. At the moment of the puncture I experienced a penetrating pain, which staggered me like an electric shock. Although I did not neglect to suck the wound with force until the appearance of blood, the feeling of pain became still more intense in the course of a few minutes. I bound the finger tightly up. The pain, which still continued, extended itself by degrees to the hand, and afterwards to the elbow, and to the interior part of the arm, and resembled a kind of cramp. At the end of an hour I experienced this severe pain only in the neighbourhood of the wound, the lips of which began to swell. At the end of three hours, all that remained was a sensation of numbness in the finger, which went off on the following day. I do not know whether an inclination to sleep that I experienced in the evening was attributable to the wound, or to a catarrh which had shown itself. We were witnesses of another occurrence of the same nature at the village of Saulim, in the province of Tajum. One evening the Kaimakahn entered our apartment, crying out and entreating help. He had been stung by a venomous animal, and was suffering great pain. Dr. Hemprich made, at the wounded place of the finger, an incision, which bled copiously, and then bound the finger up. The next day the injured man found himself completely healed. Our search for the scorpion by which he was stung was fruitless. It appears that in general the sting of the scorpion is more dangerous to children than to grown persons. When the Arabs meet snakes or scorpions, they hold them down with a stick or some other instrument, and break their fangs with stones or a knife. We never saw a venomous animal in the hands of an Arab which was not mutilated; and therefore when the snake-swallowers, or other Arabs, have brought us these animals, we have

seldom preserved them in spirits of wine. We are at present busy in collecting details with respect to these various subjects."

Mr. J. Burton, who is employed by the Pasha of Egypt in a geological examination of his territories, has made several important discoveries in the desert, to the eastward of the Nile, and along the shores of the Red Sea. In the Eastern Desert, and under the parallel of Syout, is a mountain called Gebel Dokham (the hill of smoke). The summit of Gebel Dokham is traversed by roads and paths which terminate in large quarries of antique red porphyry. Immense blocks, coarsely chiselled, lie about. Others, already squared, are upon props, marked and numbered. There are also an infinite number of sarcophagi, vases, and columns of a large size. At the side are some ruins of huts, and the remains of forges. At Belet Kebye, a village in ruins, in the valley on the south side of the mountain, Mr. Burton found a circular well, twenty feet in diameter, and sixty feet deep. In the same village still stands a pretty little temple of the Ionic order, on the pediment of which is the following inscription: "For the safety and eternal triumph of our lord Cæsar, the august and absolute, and for those of all his house, this temple and its dependencies were dedicated to the Sun, to the great Serapis, and to the other Divinities, by Epaphroditus + + + of Cæsar, Governor of Egypt. Marcus Ulpius Chresinius, superintendant of the mines under Procoluanus." Mr. Burton has collected, at Fstiery, several inscriptions; among others this fragment:

Ann. XII. imp. Nervæ Traiano
Cæsari Aug. Germanico
Dacico
P. I. R. Solpicium simium
Præf. æg.

The quarries of vert antique between Ghene and Cosseir, have also supplied him with a great number of inscriptions; which a mixture of Greek and Hieroglyphics must render very interesting to those learned persons who employ themselves in interpreting the hieroglyphic language of the Egyptians.

AMERICA.

The National Calendar published at Washington contains many valuable documents with respect to the United States; notices of the expenditure and revenue—on the administration, salaries of public functionaries, &c. &c. The whole financial concerns of the Government are therein exposed to the criticism of the country. The tables of the population are drawn up in a clear and perspicuous way—giving the number of inhabitants in each state—divided into whites and blacks, freemen and slaves, males and females, and their different occupations in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. The United States contain, it appears, 9,654,415 inhabitants, of which 1,543,688 are slaves. Agriculture employs 2,175,065 persons, and commerce only 72,558; manufactures 349,663. There are, however, some statistical deficiencies in these tables, which may easily be remedied in a subsequent edition. The part relating to emigration is curious enough. In the years 1821 and 1822 there arrived in different ships 20,201 passengers, of whom 3969 were citizens of the United States. Of the other 16,232 emigrant foreigners, 8284 were English, 685 French, 486 Germans, 400 Spaniards, 112 Hollanders. It is a question of great importance to settle the advantages which the United States do or might derive from these emigrations. The compiler of the Calendar mentions some facts which aid the solution of this question. He divides the emigrants into four classes—the first is the *usefully productive*, and comprises 4946 individuals, all engaged in some sort of trade or profession. The other classes are, *unproductive but useful*, 5069; *unproductive*, 459; and all other sorts of *unproductive*, (as old men, women, children, &c.) 9721.—The Calendar contains a list of all the patents granted for 1822: they amount to 194. It has also a list of all the new works or new editions deposited in the Secretary of State's Office in the same year: they amount to 95, 20 of which are dictionaries, grammars, or elementary books; 9 theological and moral; 14 of physical and mathematical science; 8 law; 11 statistics and geography, &c. &c. Altogether the work presents a curious and instructive picture of this rising country.

EAST INDIES.

Steam Navigation.—The Diana steamboat, built in Mr. Kyd's yard at Kidderpore, near Calcutta, was launched on the 12th of July last, and on the same day made, on the majestic Ganges, the first trip ever performed in India by the aid of steam, between Calcutta and Chinsurah; which she successfully and most pleasantly performed in six hours and a half. Colonel Krefting, the governor of Serampore, and suite, were amongst the highly respectable company on board.

A late Calcutta journal contains the following corrected heights of the Himalaya mountains;—

By the Barometer.	Feet.
Shatool Pass	15,554
Boorendo Pass	15,095
Keoobrung Pass	18,448
Pass between Soongnum & Manes	18,743
Bed of the Sutlej under Bekhur	10,792

	Feet.
Highest birch-forest or Soongnum	10,400
Highest cultivation at Bekhur....	13,000
Top of Choor Mountain	12,143
Station on Purgeool Mountain ..	19,411
Highest night-camp.....	18,129
Bekhur Village	12,676
Nako	12,005
Shipki	20,597
Shealkur Fort	10,403
Huttoo, or Whartoo	10,656
Ammonites found at	16,000
Highest sandstone	16,700
Rampoor	3,398
Soobathoo	4,205
Dehra	2,349
Suharunpoor	1,093
By Trigonometry.	
Purgeool, or Tuzbeegung Mountain	22,488
Ruldung Mountain	21,103
Budraj Mountain.....	7,502
Bhyrat Fort	7,592
Limestone at least	20,000

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the Cultivation of the Horse-radish By Mr. D. Judd.—The first thing to be provided is a proper spot for the bed: it too often happens that horse-radish, as well as many other herbs, is injudiciously placed in some corner of the garden, out of sight, without any attention being paid to the natural habit or proper treatment of the plant. Although I do not mean to advance that it is necessary to give the first place in the garden to such things, yet it is very desirable that they should have proper situations. The horse-radish in particular should have an open spot of ground, and it requires some little trouble to bring to perfection. After having fixed on a spot of the garden sufficient for the crop I intend to plant, it is trenched two good spades (I ought rather to say two feet) deep, either with or without manure, according to the state of the soil, which, if in itself good, requires no enriching: but if it is poor, some good light manure ought to be added to it; and this must be carefully laid into the bottom of each trench, for, if not so done, the horse-radish, which always puts out some side-roots, would send out such large shoots from the main-root in search of the dung contiguous to its sides, as to materially deteriorate the crop. After the bed is thus prepared, plants are procured by taking about three inches in length of the top part of each stick, and then cutting clean off about a quarter of an inch of this piece under the crown, so as to leave no appearance of a green bud. Holes are then made in the bed, eighteen inches apart every way, and sixteen or eighteen inches deep; the root-cuttings, prepared as directed, are let down to the bottom of the holes, which are afterwards filled up with fine sifted cinder-dust, and the surface of the bed is raked over as is usual with other crops. It will be some time before the plants appear, and the operation of weeding must be done with the hand, and not with the hoe, till the crop can be fairly seen; afterwards nothing more is requisite, beyond the usual work of keeping clean, till the taking up of the crop; and this may be done at any time during the winter months. The distance at which I have always planted my horse-radish, has been eighteen inches every way; but I think, on very good land, that the rows should be two feet, and the plants eighteen inches in the rows apart: in some soils the plants grow more to leaf than in others; and consequently, they should in such situations have more room allowed for their growth. My time of planting is between the middle of February and the middle of March; I always find that the stouter the cutting, the better will be the produce; no make-shift roots will do well, neither can careless planting be allowed: if due attention to these essential points is not given, I cannot promise a good crop. The instrument used for making the holes is like a potatoe-dibber, about an inch and a half in diameter near the point, and two inches and a half at the upper part; so that the top of the hole it makes is larger than the bottom.—*Trans. Horti. Soc.*

Carrots.—The following mode is recommended of rendering the cultivation of this valuable root less expensive and troublesome, viz.—to sow the seed upon some very rich mould under a hovel, about a fortnight before the field is ready, and then drill mould and seed altogether, having had it well stirred every second day, and kept sufficiently wet to cause it to vegetate. This operation enables the grower to clean his land, and to pulverize it, so as to make most of the troublesome annual weeds vegetate, and gives the carrot a considerable start, which it requires more than most other seeds, as it is so very tardy in its growth at first. The above crop is much preferable to either mangel wurzel or Swedish turnips, both for feeding oxen, and as a winter food for milch cows; for the latter purpose, its superiority is very evident in improving both the quantity and quality of the milk and butter.

Encouragement to Planters.—Among the numerous instances recorded of the rapid growth of timber, even in climates much more congenial to accelerate maturity and to promote advancement than our own, we do not recollect to have met with an instance more remarkable, and where the superior excellence of soil should seem to be more clearly established, than in that of a tree recently felled within the grounds of the Chantry House, in Newark, the residence of Mr. Sikes. It is of the Poplar tribe, usually denominated the *black Italian*, although certainly by no means so remarkable for quick growth as that of many other of its numerous but less picturesque family. The tree was planted by the Reverend owner scarcely eighteen years since, of a size which may be supposed proportionate to one about three feet in height. During the period, however, named, it had raised itself near *forty feet* higher: at its trunk, outside the ground, girthed twenty-two inches, at its centre seventeen, and at the top from which its branches were severed, eight inches, containing a total of upwards of *thirty-six* cubic feet of timber. There are many well-authenticated facts of the extraordinary power of resistance in this wood to the ravages of time, where particular care has been taken to preserve it from the weather, the effects of which it cannot encounter; hence our forefathers were more than ordinarily assiduous in its cultivation, and many of the more magnificent specimens of their architectural taste afford proof of the reliance they placed upon its security. The great tower of Lincoln Cathedral is mainly supported by beams of the *Black Italian Poplar*; and there are circumstances which warrant the conjecture of their having been grown at no great distance from that city. It was not an unusual thing with those whose religious enthusiasm, aided by a superstitious influence, prompted such extraordinary acts, as were the builders of those amazing structures, to exorcise, dedicate, and even anoint many of the more material detailed parts of them, particularly the bells they contained. Whether these supporters of that venerable and far-famed edifice underwent any of those singular ceremonies, we have no means of ascertaining: but they still very legibly retain the following distich, so much in the style of those times:

"The heart of Oak we do defy,
If you will but keep us dry."

USEFUL ARTS.

Mr. Yetts' Apparatus for securing Ships' Windlasses.—This invention is likely to prove of considerable advantage to seafaring men, and must give pleasure to all who are interested in the promotion of nautical science. The inventor, Mr. William Yetts, of Great Yarmouth, has lately taken out a patent for it, and has received from indisputable authorities the most satisfactory testimonials of its merit. The apparatus may be easily applied to all classes of vessels, the anchors of which are heaved by windlasses. Ship-owners as well as ship-masters and others who have had the charge of merchantmen and coasters, whose voyages require a frequent use of the anchor, have long had cause to regret the insecure state of windlasses on their present construction, being often incapable of supporting the heavy pressure opposed to them, when vessels are riding against a head-sea, or whilst the anchor is heaving. From the palls and other parts suddenly giving way, or from the total upsetting of windlasses, too numerous and fatal are the instances of the *loss of lives and property*, to need a recital here. The great object of the inventor has been to prevent disasters by imparting stability to windlasses by means of his apparatus; each part of which has its separate action, and by their united powers effectually tend to preserve the bits and palls from pressure, and to render the body of the windlass firmly fixed. It must be said in justice to the skill displayed in the formation of this apparatus, that it is constructed on a neat and compact plan, and is most admirably calculated to effect the security intended; nor can the meed of praise be withheld from the inventor, since that discovery must be ranked with those of the noblest class, which tends to avert any of the dangers to which maritime property is exposed, and in which is involved the safety of British seamen.

New Dressing Apparatus.—Mr. John Burn, of Manchester (a native of Cumberland), has obtained a patent for a dressing apparatus, which destroys all the extraneous particles of cotton or of wool, which prevent goods made of those materials from assuming the wiry and polished appearance of silk; and even coloured goods of both kinds come from the process with a strong and manifest improvement in hue as well as fibre. This mode of dressing creates so little soil, that many of the articles submitted to it re-

quire no washing; and the same apparatus is so contrived that it will dress goods of all fabrics, from the finest muslin to the coarsest carpet! and is so complete in all its operations that it will dress yarn, thread, tapes, &c., as well as every other description of goods whatsoever.

New Ferry-Boat.—The ferry-boat at Troy, in Canada, is of most singular construction. A platform covers a wide flat boat; underneath the platform there is a large horizontal solid wheel, which extends to the sides of the boat; and there the platform on deck is cut through and removed, so as to afford sufficient room for two horses to stand on the flat surface of the wheel, one horse on each side, and parallel to the gunwale of the boat. The horses are harnessed in the usual manner of teams, the whiffle-trees being attached to stout iron bars, fixed horizontally, at a proper height, into posts, which are a part of the fixed portion of the boat. The horses look in opposite directions, one to the bow, and the other to the stern; their feet take hold of channels, or grooves, cut in the wheels, in the direction of radii; they press forward; and, although they advance not, any more than a squirrel in a revolving cage, or than a spit-dog at his work, their feet cause the horizontal wheel to revolve, in a direction opposite to that of their own apparent motion; this, by a connexion of cogs, moves two vertical wheels, one on each wing of the boat; and these, being constructed like the paddle-wheels of steam-boats, produce the same effect, and propel the boat forward. The horses are covered by a roof, furnished with curtains, to protect them in bad weather, and do not appear to labour harder than common draught horses with a heavy load.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

A. H. Chambers, of New Bond-street; for improvements in preparing and paving horse and carriage-ways. February 28, 1824.

R. Evans, of Bread-street, Cheapside; for a method of roasting or preparing coffee and other vegetable substances, with improvements in the machinery employed, such process and machinery being likewise applicable to the drying, distillation, and decomposition of other mineral, vegetable, and animal substances, together with a method of examining and regulating the process whilst such substances are exposed to the operations before-mentioned. February 28, 1824.

J. Gunby of New Kent Road, Surrey; for a process by which a certain material is prepared and rendered a suitable substitute for leather. February 28, 1824.

J. Christie, of Mark-lane, and T. Harper, of Tamworth; for their improved method of combining and applying certain kinds of fuel. February 28, 1824.

W. Yetts, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk; for certain apparatus to be applied to a windlass. February 28, 1824.

J. W. Richards, of Birmingham; for an improved metallic frame, and lap, applicable to all hot-houses, green-houses, horticultural frames, and glasses, sky-lights, and other inclined lights and glasses. February 28, 1824.

W. Greaves, of Sheffield; for improvements on, or additions to, harness, principally applicable to carriages drawn by one horse. February 28, 1824.

W. James, of Westminster, for improvements in the construction of rail and tram-roads or ways, which rail or tram-ways, or roads, are applicable to other useful purposes. February 28, 1824.

Maurice de Jough, of Warrington; for a mode of constructing and placing a coke-oven under or contiguous to steam or other boilers, so as to make the heat arising from making coke or other intense combustion in the said oven, subservient to the use of the boiler, instead of fuel used in the common way, and to exclude such heat from the boiler, when required, without detriment to the operations of the oven. February 28 1824.

C. B. Fleetwood, of Dublin; for a liquid and composition for making leather and other articles water-proof. February 28, 1824.

J. Spiller, of Chelsea; for an improvement in the machinery to be employed in the working of pumps. March 6, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for a new method of manufacturing certain parts of machines used in the manufacture of lace, commonly called bobbin-net. March 9, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, Devonshire, Lace-manufacturer; for improvements in machines now in use for the manufacture of lace, commonly called bobbin-net, and a new method of manufacturing certain parts of such machines. March 9, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, Devonshire, Lace-manufacturer; for an improved economical method of combining machinery used in the manufacture of lace in weaving and in spinning, worked by power. March 9, 1824.

W. D. Mosley, of Radford; for improvements in the making and working of machines used in the manufacture of lace, commonly called bobbin-net, March 10, 1824.

W. Morley, of Nottingham; for various improvements in machines or machinery now in use for the making lace, or net, commonly known by the name of bobbin-net. March 15, 1824.

R. Kirk, of Osborne-street, Whitechapel; for a new method of preparing or manufacturing a certain vegetable substance, growing in parts abroad beyond the seas, and imported to and used in these kingdoms as a dye or red colouring matter for the use of dyers, called safflower (*carthamus*), so as more effectually to preserve its colouring principle from decay or deterioration, in its passage from the places of its growth to England and other parts of Europe. March 20, 1824.

J. H. Petitpierre, of Charlton-street, Somers-town; for an engine or machine for making the following articles from one piece of leather, without any seam or sewing whatever; that is to say, all kinds of shoes and slippers, gloves, caps and hats, cartouche-boxes, scabbards, and sheaths for swords, bayonets, and knives. March 20, 1824.

J. Rogers, of Marlborough; for improved instruments for determining or ascertaining the cubic contents of standing timber. March 20, 1824.

J. Lingford, of Nottingham; for improvements upon machines or machinery now in use, for the purpose of making that kind of lace, commonly known or distinguished by the name or names of bobbin-net, or Buckinghamshire lace-net. March 20, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for improvements in certain parts of the machinery used in spinning cotton, wool, or silk. March 20, 1824.

H. Berry, of Abchurch-lane; for improvements on a machine or apparatus for more readily producing light. March 20, 1824.

J. J. Stainmare, of Belmont Distillery, Wandsworth, Surrey; for improvements in the process of, and apparatus for distilling. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad. March 20, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Effigies Poeticæ; or Portraits of the British Poets: illustrated by notes, biographical, critical, and poetical. Crown 8vo.

The following extract will give an idea of the manner in which this pleasing little work is written:

Joseph Addison. From a Picture, by Jervas, in the Collection of the Duchess of Dorset.

"We should have been glad to have detected some of the features of the Coverley family in this likeness of the celebrated Spectator, but we are unable to do so. He was the father of "Sir Roger," yet we do not perceive that there existed any resemblance between them. Even supposing that the knight was altogether a fiction, we should have expected to meet some of the traces of that humour which is so gracefully scattered over his biography:—But Addison is here

"neat, trimly drest,
Fresh as a bridegroom,"

in short, merely the friend of lords and high commoners, and moving amongst them until, as it would seem, the points of wit or humour, which stood up from the surface of his character, were polished and worn away. There is a something twinkling in the eye which, to a certain extent, redeems the portrait: but we confess that we would rather have seen it more completely justifying its master's fame. Addison was an indifferent dramatist, and a bad poet; but his humour was delicate and delightful."

Memoirs of Captain Rock, the celebrated Irish Chieftain, with some account of his Ancestors. Written by himself. 12mo.

This volume is attributed to Mr. Moore, and, indeed, by what other pen could the story of Ireland's wrongs have been traced with equal wit, truth, and feeling? The memoirs of Captain Rock will, we hope, do something towards destroying the apathy existing in England on the subject of Irish politics, which we are too much inclined to regard as past all hope of amendment. Our politicians may, indeed, plead a prescriptive right of misgoverning that unfortunate country, in which the same mistaken and odious system has been pursued for centuries; but a more complete, lively, and feeling exposure of that system, from its very commencement, has never been made than in the present volume. We select, with singular pleasure, the following beautiful eulogium on two of Ireland's most illustrious patriots, Lord Charlemont and Mr. Grattan:—

"When I contemplated such a man as the venerable Charlemont, whose nobility was to the people, like a fort over a valley—elevated above them solely for their defence; who introduced the polish of the courtier into the camp of the freeman, and served his country with all that pure, Platonic devotion, which a true knight in the times of chivalry proffered to his mistress;—when I listened to the eloquence of Grattan, the very music of Freedom—her first, fresh matin song, after a long night of slavery, degradation, and sorrow;—when I saw the bright offerings which he brought to the shrine of his country, wisdom, genius, courage, and patience, invigorated and embellished by all those social and domestic virtues, without which the loftiest talents stand isolated in the moral waste around them, like the pillars of Palmyra towering in a wilderness;—when I reflected on all this, it not only disheartened me for the mission of discord which I had undertaken, but made me secretly hope that it might be rendered unnecessary; and that a country, which could produce such men and achieve such a revolution, might yet, in spite of the joint efforts of the Government and my family, take her rank in the scale of nations, and be happy!"

Memoirs of Goëthe, author of "Faust," "Werther," &c. Written by himself. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

BOTANY.

Geraniacea; or the natural order of Geraniums, &c. By R. Sweet, F.L.S. Vol II. 3*l.* 16s. with 100 coloured figures.

The Botanical Register. By E. Sydenham and others. Vol. IX. 2*l.* 9s.

EDUCATION.

An Outline of the System of Education at New Lanark. By R. D. Owen.

The Italian Interpreter. By S. A. Bernardo. 6s. 6d.

A New Pocket Dictionary of the Dutch and English Languages, with a Vocabulary, &c. By J. Werninck, D.D. 12mo. 12s.

FINE ARTS.

Picturesque Delineations of the Southern Coast of England. Part XII. 4to. 12s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Naval History of Great Britain, from the year 1783 to 1822. By Captain E. P. Brenton, R.N.

This is a remarkably entertaining and instructive work. There was a time when Tom Bowling or Commodore Trunnion formed our abstract idea of a British naval officer. Latterly the officers of our navy have often shewn themselves, in their correspondence with the Admiralty, as men, who, if they had devoted themselves to literature, would have been commanders on its different stations. We hail with pleasure the appearance of a gentleman of this profession as the historian of the service to which he belongs. We differ from him very much in his politics, but we honour his manly intention to be impartial, and we bear a willing testimony to the extent and minuteness of his researches.

The great object which Captain Brenton appears to have had in view in writing a naval his-

tory, was to give a picture of the active scenes of naval warfare and enterprise during his own time, or within forty years. His habits and education—his acquaintance and connexion with naval men—his professional and local knowledge, have given him opportunities rarely enjoyed by a writer on such a subject. After thirty-five years spent in the toils of maritime life, he sits down to relate all he has seen and heard, for the good of his country and the benefit of the rising generation, and for the warning and instruction of those who are to command and to man our future fleets, and lead them, we hope, to brighter scenes of glory. This work is not so much a detail of every particular naval action, as a clear and historical view of all during the foregoing period;—how the fleets were brought in contact with the foe—how conducted—who set the purest example of patriotism—and what were the political effects of the battles on the face of Europe in general, and the maritime world in particular.

It is hard to gain the approbation of a whole profession: no man ever yet attained to it; and Captain Brenton, by withholding that meed of praise to which every man thinks himself entitled, has brought a hornets' nest about him. His business, since the publication of his first and second volumes, has been with the non-combatants, not with men who *would not* fight, but with men who did nothing—who neglected to gather when the field was ripe—but who now claim a niche in the Temple of Fame, to which their deeds, although they may be adorned with stars and ribbons, can in nowise entitle them. To most of his opponents, the Captain has scarcely deigned a reply; and where he has answered, his moderation, temper, and good manners, might shame his antagonists for the absence of those virtues, in their violent, false, and unjust accusations. One of the most singular incidents attending the publication of this work, is the mysterious conduct of the executors of the late Earl St. Vincent. It seems that his lordship, some years before his death, gave the author permission to use and copy into his History any of the letters or other documents which he might find useful to him in his Lordship's letters and order-books. The first and second volumes, containing many of these letters, were published on the 5th of March, 1823. Lord St. Vincent died on the 13th, and two months before his death these books were laid on his table. The first volume he read and approved of, the second he was about to begin when he was cut off by death. The executors, with what plea we know not, instantly demanded the restitution of those papers, as being the property of the late Earl: and on the firm refusal of the Captain to give them up, they sought an injunction in the Court of Chancery, to stay the publication of the work, as containing letters of the Earl St. Vincent, which *ought not to be published*. The Captain met them in the Court with such a string of affidavits, as induced them, without allowing the cause to come to hearing, to pray that their suit might be dismissed with costs. Thus, the Captain is a singular instance in his own person, of a Chancery suit ending in a week, and not costing him one farthing.

Howard's Cardinal Wolsey and his Times. 8vo. 16s.

Historical Memoirs of La Vendee. 8vo. 5s.

Horsefield's History of Lewes. 4to. 2*l*. 2s.

Price's History of Arabia. 4to. 1*l*. 5s.

LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

Letters to an Attorney's Clerk; containing directions for his studies and general conduct: designed and commenced by the late A. C. Buckland, author of "Letters on Early Rising," and completed by W. H. Buckland. 12mo. 7s.

These letters are well written and sensible, and may, we believe, be safely recommended to the attention of the persons to whom they are addressed. The method of studying the law laid down in them, and the course of reading enjoined, display a very considerable knowledge of the subject, which, in the present state of our jurisprudence, is by no means an easy one. It is, perhaps, impossible, in a work of this kind, to avoid an appearance of formality and precision, more especially in those parts of it which relate to the extra-official duties of the young solicitor, who, should grace be given him to pursue all their injunctions, would be converted by these letters into a perfect legal Grandison. Upon the whole a better manual than the present cannot be put into the hands of an incipient attorney.

Considerations on the Game Laws: pointing out the value of making Game property, &c. 2s.

Beauties of the Game Laws. 1s.

Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators. 8vo. 5s.

Espinasse on the Law of Actions on Statutes. 8vo. 17s.

The Trial of John Smith, Missionary. 8vo. 4s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

An Account of a Case of Recovery, after the Shaft of a Chaise had been forced through the Thorax, &c. By W. Maiden, of the Royal College of Surgeons. 4to. 10s. 6d.

M'Keever on Lacerations of the Uterus and Vagina. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Shaw's Plates, illustrative of his work on the Spine. folio. 1*l*. 11s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thoughts on Prison Labour, &c. &c. By a Student of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 9s.

In the discussion of a question depending so much upon facts as that of the propriety or impropriety of introducing the tread-mill into our prisons, as an instrument of employment and discipline, it is obviously most important that the public should be furnished with every information to guide them in their opinion on the subject, for it is by the expression of public opinion that the evil of this ingenious and novel mode of punishment, if improperly applied, is to be re-

dressed. The great body of information collected in the volume before us, tends to confirm us in the notion which we have always entertained, that the tread-mill, used indiscriminately, and as affording a constant employment for prisoners, is a most pernicious invention, and differs little, either in its principle or its effects, from the whip or the stocks. To call it an occupation is absurd; it is a pure and simple punishment. How far, with certain modifications, as by adapting it to the age and strength of the offenders, and by converting the machinery to some useful purpose, it may be rendered a valuable acquisition to our system of prison discipline, is worthy of consideration. At present a whip, costing a shilling, would produce all the effects which this costly piece of machinery is likely to accomplish. We could have wished that the compiler of these "Thoughts" had adopted a somewhat more systematic arrangement of his materials, which would have rendered his work much more useful; but notwithstanding this defect, the public are still indebted to him for his labours.

The Characters of Theophrastus; translated from the Greek, and illustrated by Physiognomical Sketches: to which is subjoined the Greek Text, with notes, and hints on the individual varieties of human nature. By Francis Howell. 8vo.

According to the followers of Gall and Spurzheim, the necessity of making observations on individual or specific character and disposition is superseded by their new method of philosophizing, or by craniology or phrenology. They tell us that intellectual qualities are indicated by certain protuberances on the outer surface of the skull; and that a man's wit, sense, virtues, and vices, may be as accurately ascertained by feeling his head, as by attending to his words and actions. Had craniology been a fashionable study in ancient Greece, and numbered Theophrastus among its cultivators, he would hardly have written the treatise before us. But the successor of Aristotle wisely considered, that a collection of practical observations on men and manners would tend more to the improvement of ethical science than any hypothesis, however ingenious. Mr. Howell, in his preface, after rejecting the opinion of some critics, who have considered "The Characters of Theophrastus" as a kind of dramatic sketches, adds—"On the supposition that the design of Theophrastus was scientific, not dramatic; his work, if he had lived to complete it,* would have formed a systematic Nosology of Mind, consisting of concise *diagnostics* of all the most frequent morbid affections of the understanding and the temper." This idea is kept in view by the translator, in the notes which he has subjoined; in which he shews the utility of these ethic delineations, and offers some important advice as to the best method of studying the *genuine* science of phrenology. In the prosecution of his undertaking, Mr. Howell has pointed out the fallacy of all attempts to discriminate the characters of sentient beings from peculiarities of form and figure. "If, as there is reason to believe, the elements of the mental constitution prevail in physiognomical expression, over the indications of the *actual and moral condition* of the individual, it will follow that discriminations of moral character, founded upon pretended physiognomical or craniological rules, have scarcely a chance of being correct." The whole of the annotator's remarks on this intricate subject are highly interesting, and well worth the attention of the disciples of Lavater, or of Spurzheim.

The physiognomical sketches which accompany this volume are designed in a spirited manner, and neatly cut on wood. We are told that "no scientific value is attached to them by the artist or the editor," and that "they are presented without any claim to physiognomical authority." But they serve as tasteful and ingenious illustrations of this instructive and interesting publication.

We have not had an opportunity of comparing Mr. Howell's work with the previous translations of Eustace, Budgel, and Dr. Gally, and, therefore, cannot say how far it may surpass them in point of accuracy, or freedom of expression. Considering, however, the difficulties he had to encounter, the translator seems to have executed his task in a manner highly creditable to his talents.

Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen. By Walter Savage Landor, esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

The attempt to catch not only the tone of sentiment but the language and style of expression, which distinguished the great writers and statesmen of ancient and modern times, proves that Mr. Landor has no inconsiderable confidence in his own powers; and to a certain extent this confidence has not deceived him. There is much thought and energy in his writings, and, in many instances, his imitation of the peculiar style of some of our English authors is tolerably successful. In his own opinions, whenever he expresses them, he is very far removed from an imitator; they are, indeed, for the most part, prominently original, and calculated, therefore, to make a considerable impression upon the reader. In politics he is a liberal, in the broadest sense of the term; and speaks in sentences magnanimously contemptuous of "a few little men, such as Emperors and Kings of modern cut," whom he has admitted as interlocutors in his conversations, "as a painter would place a beggar under a triumphal arch, or a camel against a pyramid." We could have been better pleased with Mr. Landor's work, had he not been himself so imperial and prince-like in the expression of his opinions, a quality which by no means recommends them to our taste. Whatever good Mr. L.'s sentiments may be calculated to produce, and they are, he informs us, "those which in themselves are best," we are quite sure that the effect of them will not be increased by the *ex cathedra* tone in which they are uttered. What, for instance, can detract more certainly from our opinion of a writer's good sense than so amusing an assumption of importance as the following. In a dialogue between himself and the Marquis Pallavicini, the conduct of the English general in Genoa is mentioned and censured. "Your Houses of Parliament, M. Landor," says the Marchese, "for their own honour, for the honour of the

* Whether the *characteristics* were left imperfect in consequence of the author's death, or have been rendered so by the depredations of time is by no means certain.

service, and of the nation, should have animadverted on such an outrage: he should answer for it; he should suffer for it." What does the reader think is the reply of Mr. Landor? "These two fingers have more power, Marchese, than those two Houses. A pen! he shall live for it. What, with their animadversions, can they do like this?" Really, with every inclination to do justice to Mr. Landor's ability, we must still be permitted to think his pen a less awful thing than our two Houses of Parliament. In a similar strain of magniloquence, Mr. Landor, in a note to the conversation between the Abbé Delille and himself, talks of his being "sorry in having debased these conversations by attention to so mean a writer as Boileau." Does Mr. L. really believe that a tone like this can have any other effect than that of alienating the good-will of his readers?

In some of the conversations there is much beautiful writing, as in the following dialogue between Roger Ascham and Lady Jane Grey:—

"*Ascham.* Thou art going, my dear young lady, into a most awful state; thou art passing into matrimony and great wealth. God hath willed it so: submit in thankfulness.

"Thy affections are rightly placed and well distributed. Love is a secondary passion in those who love most, a primary in those who love least. He who is inspired by it in a great degree, is inspired by honour in a greater: it never reaches its plenitude of growth and perfection, but in the most exalted minds.—Alas! alas!

"*Jane.* What aileth my virtuous Ascham? what is amiss? why do I tremble?

"*Ascham.* I see perils on perils which thou dost not see, although thou art wiser than thy poor old master. And it is not because Love hath blinded thee, for that surpasseth his supposed omnipotence, but it is because thy tender heart having always leaned affectionately upon good, hath felt and known nothing of evil.

"I once persuaded thee to reflect much; let me now persuade thee to avoid the habitude of reflection, to lay aside books, and to gaze carefully and steadfastly on what is under and before thee.

"*Jane.* I have well-bethought me of all my duties: O how extensive they are! what a goodly and fair inheritance! But tell me, wouldst thou command me never more to read Cicero and Epictetus and Polybius? the others I do resign unto thee: they are good for the arbour and for the gravel-walk: but leave unto me, I beseech thee, my friend and father, leave unto me, for my fireside and for my pillow, truth, eloquence, courage, constancy.

"*Ascham.* Read them on thy marriagebed, on thy childbed, on thy deathbed! Thou spotless undrooping lily, they have fenced thee right well! These are the men for men: these are to fashion the bright and blessed creatures, O Jane, whom God one day shall smile upon in thy chaste bosom.—Mind thou thy husband.

"*Jane.* I sincerely love the youth who hath espoused me; I love him with the fondest, the most solicitous affection. I pray to the Almighty for his goodness and happiness, and do forget at times, unworthy supplicant! the prayers I should have offered for myself. O never fear that I will disparage my kind religious teacher, by disobedience to my husband in the most trying duties.

"*Ascham.* Gentle is he, gentle and virtuous: but time will harden him: time must harden even thee, sweet Jane! Do thou, complacently and indirectly, lead him from ambition.

"*Jane.* He is contented with me and with home.

"*Ascham.* Ah Jane, Jane! men of high estate grow tired of contentedness.

"*Jane.* He told me he never liked books unless I read them to him. I will read them to him every evening: I will open new worlds to him, richer than those discovered by the Spaniard; I will conduct him to treasures—O what treasures!—on which he may sleep in innocence and peace.

"*Ascham.* Rather do thou walk with him, ride with him, play with him, be his faery, his page, his every thing that love and poetry have invented; but watch him well, sport with his fancies; turn them about like the ringlets round his cheeks; and if ever he meditate on power, go, toss up thy baby to his brow, and bring back his thoughts into his heart by the music of thy discourse.

"Teach him to live unto God and unto thee: and he will discover that women, like the plants in woods, derive their softness and tenderness from the shade."

The Bachelor's Wife; a selection of curious and interesting extracts, with cursory observations. By John Galt, esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Galt, with the labours of whose pen the public are so well acquainted, tired, we suppose, of such repeated drafts upon the treasury of his own brain, or finding, perhaps, his original resources running low, has been induced to forsake the character of an author, and appear in that of a compiler. The office is a humble one, and, therefore, little can be said of the manner in which Mr. Galt has executed it. He might perhaps have selected a more entertaining volume, but he has made a book quite good enough for the lazy people for whom it is intended. Mr. M'Diarmid had preoccupied the more modern ground in his specimens of the popular authors of the present day; and Mr. G.'s collections have, therefore, been chiefly made from authors who have retreated to the back-ground of the literary stage. The extracts are connected by a fantastical sort of dialogue between Benedict the bachelor and his intellectual spouse Egeria.

Selections from the Works of Baron Humboldt, relative to the Mines of Mexico, &c. 8vo. 12s.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. No. XX. 7s. 6d.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal. No. LXXIX. 6s.

The Adventures and Sufferings of J. R. Jewitt among the Savages of Nootka Sound, &c. 12mo. 5s.

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The History of Ancient and Modern Wines. 4to. 2*l.* 2s.

The Perennial Calendar, or Companion to the Almanac, &c. By T. Forster, F.L.S. 8vo. 18s.

The Edinburgh Review. No. LXXVIII. 8vo. 6s.

The Privileges of the University of Cambridge, &c. By G. Dyer. 2 vols. 8vo. 2*l.* 2s.

Observations on the Constitution and Tendency of the Church Missionary Society. By G. R. Gleig, M.A. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Essays on various subjects of Ecclesiastical History and Antiquity. By the Rev. J. Townley, D.D. 8vo. 5s.

A Compendious History of the Cotton Manufacture, &c. By R. Guest. 4to. 9s.

Transactions of the College of Physicians in Ireland. Vol. IV. 8vo. 14s.

Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle. By the author of "The Sketchbook." 8vo. 3s.

The Naval Battles from 1744 to 1814. By Captain Ekins. 3*l.* 3s.

Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary. Vol. II. 8vo. 8s.

Lady Suffolk's Letters. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 10s.

The Cambridge Classical Examination. 8vo. 4s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Duke Christian of Luneburg; a Tradition from the Hartz. By Miss Jane Porter, author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw, &c." 3 vols.

Miss Jane Porter's merits as a novelist are too well known to the public to call for any observations but such as arise out of the volumes now before us. "Duke Christian of Luneburg" does not, according to our apprehensions, equal some of Miss Porter's former productions. The style is occasionally negligent, and the story is, upon the whole, rather deficient in interest. This appears to arise from the want of unity in the plot, and from the introduction of so many persons with nearly equal claims upon the reader's sympathy. The love-plots also are not very well managed. The lady to whom Christian is first attached dies in the first volume; and the lady to whom he is secondly attached is married in the second volume to another. This circumstance destroys the continuity of the interest, though it was perhaps necessary to remove the heroines, as Duke Christian had taken a vow of celibacy. The character of Prince George, who fills almost as prominent a situation as his brother, is drawn with spirit and vivacity. The period chosen by Miss Porter is one very favourable to romantic incidents. The history of the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia is of itself almost a romance; and the achievements of the celebrated Mansfeldt supply abundant materials for those martial descriptions, in which Miss Porter displays considerable talent. James I. and his Court are introduced; but, remembering "The Fortunes of Nigel," all other delineations of this "wisest fool" become vapid.

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Æschyli Choephoræ, ad fidem Manuscriptorum emendavit, Notas et Glossarium adjecit, Carolus Jacobus Blomfield, S.T.P. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The Odes of Anacreon of Teos; translated into English verse, with notes. By W. Richardson, esq. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

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POLITICS.

The Domestic Policy of the British Empire, viewed in connexion with its foreign interests. By J. P. Winter, esq. 2s.

Considerations on the State of the Continent. 8vo. 7s.

THEOLOGY.

The Book of the Church. By Robert Southey, Poet Laureate, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

"The Book of the Church" must not be regarded as a temperate and impartial History of the Church of England, written in the calm spirit of truth and justice. It is the production of a warm and eager partisan, burning to exalt that Church, and to humble and exasperate her enemies. It appears to be written with a strong feeling of conviction that the Protestant Church has ever been without stain or reproach; and so far as conviction goes, the author must be absolved from all blame; but his narrative is not on that account the less prejudiced, or the less

dangerous to the interests of truth. The Roman Catholics will have heavy complaints to make with regard to the colouring which Dr. Southey has given to our ecclesiastical history previous to the Reformation; and many of those complaints will, we think, be founded on good grounds. In canvassing the conduct of individuals, no allowance whatever is made by Dr. Southey, when he measures their moral guilt, for the errors and prejudices of the age in which they lived. He should have remembered that even the purity of the reformed doctrines was insufficient to prevent *their* professors at this period from following the example set them by their opponents; and Cranmer extorting the death-warrant of the Kentish woman from the young king, and consigning her to the stake and the flames, should have taught him to pause in his denunciations. We look upon the burnings of Smithfield with full as much horror as Dr. Southey, and we value the blessings of the Reformation as dearly as he can value them; but we are still unable to distinguish between the atrocity of burning a Protestant archbishop, and that of consigning a fanatical woman to the flames. While every martyrdom by a Catholic prelate extorts the terms of wretch and monster from this author's pen, we are told that the burning of Joan Bocher by Cranmer is "the saddest passage in his life," "the only one for which no palliation can be offered;" and we are afterwards called upon to praise his "unexampled meekness!" It does not appear that when Cranmer himself suffered, the death of this woman was a burthen upon his soul!

But though he thus displays a deadly animosity to the Romanists, as the Catholics are invariably termed by him, Dr. Southey appears still to incline, in most respects, to the spirit of their church. The formal parts of our religion have, according to him, suffered too great an abridgment—the dissolution of the monasteries is an event much to be deplored, and the appropriation of their lands and goods to lay purposes was little less than sacrilege. His objections to the Catholic church seem to be principally founded on his hatred of the Pope, and his distaste for the faggot.

In point of style, "The Book of the Church" is written in Dr. Southey's agreeable manner, *currente calamo*, and with an earnestness of feeling which gives an interest to its pages. Sometimes, indeed, the style is somewhat ambitious, as, for instance, when he speaks of "the proto-martyr of the Marian persecution."

Tactica Sacra: an attempt to exhibit to the eye, by tabular arrangements, a general rule of composition prevailing in the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. Thomas Boys, A.M. 4to. 10s. 6d.

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A Plan of Algiers and its Environs: with an enlarged Plan of the Mole, and a view of the Batteries. From a sketch by Major Gosset, R.E. 3s.

A Guide to Mount's Bay and the Land's End. 8vo. 10s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Leaves from a Journal; or Sketches of Rambles in North Britain and Ireland. By Andrew Bigelow Medford, Massachusetts. 12mo. 6s.

Considerable portions of this journal have been published in some of the periodical works of America, where they were calculated to excite more interest than on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Bigelow appears to be an observant traveller, but the details in his journal are almost entirely descriptive, and therefore afford but little novelty to the British reader. He seldom introduces any comparisons between the two countries, which would have given an interest to his pages; and, indeed, from the style of his remarks, we should scarcely have supposed him to be a native of the United States.

Memoirs of India; comprising a brief geographical account of the East Indies, a succinct history of Hindostan from the most early ages, to the end of the Marquis of Hastings' administration in 1823: designed for the use of young men going out to India. By R. G. Wallace, esq. author of "Fifteen Years in India." 8vo.

The success of "Fifteen Years in India" has induced the author to attempt the present work, which is not equal, in point of interest, to its predecessor, and does not convey any very considerable quantity of information. The admonitions addressed to the young Eastern adventurers are but slight, though sensible and useful. The historical part of the volume contains a very succinct but not well-compacted abridgment of the History of India. A good work of this kind is certainly a desideratum. Mr. Mill's book is too voluminous for the appetite of an Eastern reader, and contains a great deal of matter which, whatever may be its intrinsic merit, is not particularly relevant to "British India."

Travels in Brazil, in the years 1817, 18, 19, and 20. By Dr. J. Von Spix, and Dr. C. Von Martins. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the years 1820, 1821, 1822. By Captain Basil Hall, R.N.

Journal of a Voyage to Brazil and Residence there, &c. By Maria Graham. 1 vol. 4to. 2*l* 2s.

A Second Voyage of Discovery, &c. By Captain Parry. 4to. 4*l*. 14s. 6d.

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The Modern Traveller. Part I. Palestine. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

ZOOLOGY.

The Zoological Journal. No. I. To be continued quarterly. 10s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Collection des Chroniques Nationales Françaises. Chronique de Froyssart. 1 et 2 vol. (A Collection of ancient French Chronicles. Froyssart.)

This new edition of Froyssart was begun several years ago by M. Dacier, Member of the Institute, who had made some progress in it, but in consequence of some private arrangements, the preparing of the work for publication has been transferred to the care of M. Buchon, who has just published the first two volumes. Amongst the ancient French writers, Froyssart, who was at one and the same time a canon of the church, a lover, and a poet, is, without doubt, one of the most *naive*, piquant, and entertaining. Many of his details and descriptions have all the interest and animation of a romance, and read almost like translations from Sir Walter Scott's novels. As Froyssart's chronicle relates nearly as much to England as France, the present editor, M. Buchon, during a sojourn in England, visited the principal places mentioned by the worthy old chronicler. This may serve to shew the zeal and spirit of accurate elucidation he has brought to his editorial task. The former editions presented a great drawback upon the reader's pleasure in the old orthography, and the obsoletism of many of the expressions. M. Buchon has entirely removed these difficulties, and rendered Froyssart perfectly intelligible and easy of perusal; and this without suppressing a single word of the original; his method being, after each obsolete expression, to place between brackets the modern word which is its equivalent. He has adopted another great improvement, for which all but lovers of black letter will feel grateful; which is, modernizing the orthography, so that Froyssart may now be read with as much ease as the last published pamphlet. Amongst the most remarkable passages in the two volumes now before us, is the description of the Siege of Calais by Edward III. followed by the noble and heroic conduct of Eustache de St. Pierre and his fellow citizens. This event is narrated with a naiveté and simplicity of expression that singularly heighten the sublimity of the action described. It is these qualities of naiveté and simplicity which particularly distinguish the old French writers; the affectation and exaggeration which so deeply tinge the modern literature of France not having commenced until the seventeenth century. For even at the court of Henry IV. there was still observable a simplicity of character and frankness of expression, which totally disappeared under Louis XIV. and was ill replaced by the tinsel and gaudy glare of affected nobleness and pompous pretension. The influence of this change soon extended itself to the literature of the country, the followers of which wrote to please the court; and the evil bias was confirmed, and has been continued by the French Academy down to the present day; for the fear of being excluded from this oligarchy of literature has exercised a most unwholesome influence upon the most daring of French writers, not excepting even Voltaire and Helvetius.

La Dionomachia, Poemetto Eroi-comico de Salvadore Viale. (The Dionomachia, an heroi-comic poem. By Salvador Viale.)

This is a poem written by a Corsican, and dedicated to M. Pozzi di Borgo, who is also a native of Corsica. The event which it celebrates, took place in 1812. In the district of Marana in Corsica, on one of the procession days of Holy Week, a dead ass was found lying upon the road at the time when a religious procession was passing. The people who accompanied the holy cortège, conceived that it had been placed there with the intention of insulting them; and they accordingly took up the defunct donkey and deposited it on the territory of the neighbouring village. The inhabitants of the latter, fired with indignation at this outrage to their soil, carried back the ass to its native village, and placed it in the church. Hence arose a violent animosity between the two villages, which might have led to an eternal bandying to and fro of the mortal remains of the ass, and probably a score of assassinations, if the mayor, with singular prudence for a Corsican functionary, had not put an end to the affair by interring the donkey. The description of the sacrilegious depositing of the ass in the church is thus told: "Michellaccio took with him six determined fellows; he waited till night had thrown her sombre veil around to begin his work; his valiant comrades are armed with carbines and poniards, and he puts himself at their head with a dark lantern in his hand. The intrepid cohort lift up the body of *Bajone* (the name of the ass), and transport it into the Church of St. Appienus. Michellaccio, oh, audacious profaneness! places it upon the sacred catafalque in the sacristy, and takes six large wax tapers from the altar, lights them and places them around the bier. Why, oh blessed Martyr, did you remain in the celestial abode on that fatal night? Why did you not descend and take vengeance for your temple, polluted by those im-

pious miscreants, who lighted around an ass, stretched upon a catafalque, the holy tapers of your altar? This sacrilege, the impious ones were allowed to accomplish. They quitted the temple, and returned home unhurt! Only Lampsacus in Asia, and Borgo (the name of the village) in Europe, have witnessed such an event as an ass laid out in a temple. At this sight the shades of the dead, who had been formerly stretched upon the same catafalque to receive funeral honours, and who until then reposed in the vaults of the temple, shuddered with horror, uttered a long and profound moan, and abandoned the polluted spot." The doubts entertained by the first persons who enter the church and find the ass there, are given with some humour. "They were in doubt whether this profane animal had polluted the temple, or whether the sanctity of the temple, of the tapers, of the catafalque, and the holy day upon which he was found there, had not on the contrary sanctified the ass." In the course of the poem, M. Salvadore Viale has introduced the description of some popular customs which have been practised in Corsica from the remotest antiquity. Such as the improvised lamentations of women over the remains of the dead—a custom which they have in common with the modern Greeks and Irish. In the fourth canto some of the stanzas are in the Corsican patois, which, though a mixture of Tuscan, Sicilian, Corsican, and Genoese, is not devoid of grace or naiveté. The poem, altogether, is a literary curiosity, being one of the very few tributes we have from the muse of Corsica.

Amusemèns Philologiques. Par M. Peignot. 2 vols. 8vo. (Philological Amusements. By M. Peignot.)

This is an amusing book, and contains several curious facts and interesting observations. Amongst other things the author seems to have set his heart upon proving that gunpowder, the compass, and printing, were not the inventions of those to whom they are generally attributed. According to him, these important discoveries are incontestably proved to have originated in China, from whence they were brought by some Venetian travellers, who, through Egypt and India, had penetrated into the Celestial Empire. In this work M. Peignot has touched upon some curious subjects, and, as far as he does speak his mind, seems to do so with truth and sincerity, though he evidently does not give utterance to all that he has discovered in his researches, having, as it would appear, the fear of the Jesuits before his eyes, who are at present all powerful in Paris.

Pamphlet des Pamphlets. Par Paul Louis Courier Vigneron. (The Pamphlet of Pamphlets. By L. C. Vigneron.)

M. Courier is at one and the same time the first of pamphleteers, and one of the best Hellenists the French can boast of. This last production of his lively and caustic pen has had the most wonderful success. The author had been confined in St. Pelagie for some of his former writings, and he here takes his revenge upon some of those who were instrumental in sending him there; but this he has done with so much finesse and adroitness, that, though covered with ridicule and burning to revenge themselves, they cannot take hold of him. The lighter productions of M. Courier offer a singular example of the effect of style; generally speaking there is nothing very new or striking in the matter of them, the great merit is in the manner; but this is of so peculiar a nature, and so allied to the French language, that an attempt at translation would be hopeless, at least as to producing any thing like the effect which the originals produce in Paris.

Chants Elégiaques. Par M. Guiraud, Membre de la Société des Bonnes Lettres. (Elegiac Songs. By M. Guiraud, &c.)

There are about a dozen poets in Paris who affect to be wayward and sombre in their writings, in imitation of Lord Byron in his gloomier moods; but their productions resemble his about as nearly as the tin-thunder of their opera does the bursting of a thunder-storm in the Alps. They are, in fact, pigmies, who endeavour to wield the arms of a giant. These rhyming gentlemen, to escape the ridicule that must otherwise fall upon them, have wisely placed themselves under the banners of the predominant political party, which party has at present succeeded in purchasing, either openly or secretly, every journal in Paris except one or two, so that the extravagant absurdities put forth by these *pseudo* bards as romantic poetry either escape notice, or else are mentioned in terms of eulogy by the journals of the party under whose protection the authors have put themselves.

Mémoires pour servir à la vie du Général Lafayette. Par Regnault Warin. (Memoirs to serve for the Life of General Lafayette. By R. Warin.)

We notice these pretended memoirs for the purpose of cautioning our readers against being caught by the title. These memoirs are not only not written by General Lafayette, but he is altogether a stranger to them, not having furnished the compiler with a single fact or document on the subject. It is a mere bookselling speculation. Memoirs being all the rage at present, and the name of Lafayette being attractive metal, it has been prefixed to a collection of garbled extracts from the public journals of the period when General Lafayette played so distinguished a part in the cause of liberty.

Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Siège de Lyon. Par l'Abbé Guillon. 2 tome. 8vo. (Memoirs to serve for the History of the Siege of Lyons. By the Abbé Guillon.)

This work has made no little noise in Lyons, the inhabitants of which accuse the abbé with having filled his book with the most glaring falsehoods. M. Guillon is a Jesuit, and has, consequently, written in the interest of the Jesuits; but it unfortunately happens that the interests of this society have not been found compatible upon this occasion, as upon many others, with those of truth; and, as in duty bound to lie for the good of his order, the abbé has been often regardless of accuracy in his account of the siege of Lyons. In the South of France there is a strange, but very generally accredited belief, that the English minister Pitt expended immense sums in fomenting the troubles and securing the

ruin of Lyons. It is said that General Carnot possessed some curious information upon this point of history. If the fact be so, it is to be hoped, that in his memoirs, about to be published, that information will not be withheld. It now appears that some of the highest personages amongst the emigrés were in correspondence with some of the most violent and ferocious of the Jacobins, and were far from endeavouring to check their atrocities, hoping that the Revolution would destroy itself by its own excesses. M. Real, who is about publishing his memoirs at New York, had an opportunity of knowing the secret causes of the Siege of Lyons. The great anxiety to get possession of Cambaceres' papers, arises from a wish to destroy certain letters, which prove the correspondence between the emigrés and Jacobins above alluded to, as also to secure certain letters which passed between Louis XVIII. when Monsieur, and the Marquis de Favras, his favourite, who was put to death in the early part of the Revolution.

Lettres sur la Toilette des Dames. Par Madame Voyart. 1 vol. (Letters on the Toilette of Ladies. By Mad. Voyart.)

Frivolous as the title of this book may appear, the contents are not unimportant to at least the fairer half of the reading public. Madame Voyart points out the extremely injurious qualities of many of the most celebrated cosmetics, and shews that even those which are not detrimental to the health, are yet destructive of that beauty and freshness, which they are so erroneously supposed to preserve. Madame Voyart's little book is a good antidote to the pompous and puffing advertisements of beauty-giving perfumers and youth-renewing quacks.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Miscellaneous Writings of the celebrated JOHN EVELYN may be expected in the course of the present month, in 1 vol. 4to. uniformly with his Memoirs.

The Fourth Livraison of NAPOLEON's Historical Memoirs, in 1 vol. 8vo. will appear in a few days. Amongst its leading contents will be found;—Account of the hostilities against Rome in February 1797, and the Treaty of Tolentino concluded with the Pope.—Sketch of the History of Corsica from the earliest times to the evacuation of that Island by the English in 1796; including particulars relating to King Theodore, Pascal. Paoli, &c.—Campaign of the Army of Italy in 1797; Battle of the Tagliamento; Retreat of the Archduke Charles; Flight of the Imperial Family from Vienna; Passage of the Julian Alps by the French; Signature of the Preliminaries of Leoben.—State of Venice in the beginning of 1797.—Insurrections and Massacres prompted by the Senate.—March of the French on Venice, and Revolution of that Republic.—Negotiations with Genoa, Sardinia, Rome, and Naples in 1797.—Of the Cispadan, Transpadan, and Cisalpine Republics.—Counter Revolutionary Conspiracy, headed by Pichegru, detected by Napoleon.—Conduct of Moreau.—Triumph of the Directory on the 18th of Fructidor. Deportation of the Royalists and Clichy Party.—Negotiations and Peace of Campo Formio.—Napoleon's return to Paris; his public Reception and Popularity; his conduct respecting the Anniversary of the death of Louis XVI.—Bernadotte insulted by the Populace at Vienna; Assassination of Duphot at Rome; Intentions of the Directory and advice of Napoleon.—Proposed Expedition to Egypt.—Remarks on the Military operations of Beaulieu, Wurmser, Alvinzi, the Archduke Charles, and Napoleon, in 1796 and 1797. With an Appendix of important and highly curious illustrative documents.

Capt. LYON, of H. M. S. Hecla, is preparing for publication his Private Journal, kept during the recent Voyage of Discovery under Capt. Parry.

Mr. ACKERMANN has in considerable forwardness, a Translation of those parts of the Arabian Nights which have not yet appeared in an English dress, from a complete copy of the original, which that eminent oriental scholar, Mr. Von Hammer, of Vienna, was fortunate enough to meet with during his diplomatic mission at Constantinople. It is well known that Galland's French Translation of the collection of "Thousand and One Nights," from which the versions into other European languages have been made, contained only the smaller number of those celebrated Tales.

The Diary of HENRY TEONGE, from 1675 to 1679, containing a Narrative of the Expedition against Tripoli in 1675, and the most curious Details of the Economy and Discipline of the Navy in the Time of Charles II. is preparing, from the original manuscript.

Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS, author of the "History of Cultivated Vegetables," "Sylva Florifera," &c. has just ready for publication, a new work, entitled Flora Historica, or the Three Seasons of the British Parterre, historically treated, with observations on planting, to secure a regular succession of flowers from the commencement of Spring to the end of Autumn. To which are added the most approved methods of cultivating bulbons and other plants, as practised by the most celebrated florists of England, Holland, and France.

Mr. HENRY COOPER, of Lincoln's Inn, has in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo. The Life of Thomas Lord Erskine, with observations on the character of his eloquence at

the Bar and in Parliament, and critical notices of his speeches and writings, interspersed with private anecdotes.

Mr. PRIOR has in the press, a Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with an estimate of his genius and talents, compared with those of his great contemporaries.

S. T. COLERIDGE, Esq. announces the Wanderings of Cain.

Proposals have been issued for printing by subscription, a Memoir of Gabriel Goodman, D.D. Dean of Westminster, during forty years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Founder of Ruthin Wardenship, with an account of Ruthin School, and the names of its most eminent scholars, &c. &c. Also, of Godfrey Goodman, D.D. Bishop of Gloucester, from the year 1625 to 1655, nephew of the above, and also a native of Ruthin. This work has been undertaken by the Rev. R. NEWCOME, Warden of Ruthin; and we understand that the profits of the publication will be given to the poor of the Hospital founded by Dean Goodman, in Ruthin.

The popular method of publishing in single sheets has been adopted, in order to furnish every cottage in the kingdom with a Family Bible, containing the authorized Text, a familiar exposition, and Notes on all difficult passages. It is to be published in Weekly Numbers and Monthly Parts, and to be called the Cottage Bible and Family Expositor. The first number was published on the 1st of April, and the first part will be ready on the 1st of May.

The Rev HENRY MOORE has in the Press, a Life of the Rev. John Wesley, including that of his brother Charles; compiled from authentic documents, many of which have never been published. It will be comprised in two large octavo volumes. Mr. Moore was for many years the confidential friend of Mr. Wesley, and is the only surviving Trustee of his private papers.

Dr. M'CULLOCH will shortly publish his Letters on the Highlands of Scotland, addressed to Sir Walter Scott, Bart. In 4 vols. octavo.

M. A. PETTET is about to publish by subscription, (dedicated to the King) a miscellaneous collection of Original Sacred Music, calculated for Church Service, and also adapted for the purposes of Private Devotion, written by the eminent composers of the day.

Mr. PRINGLE, of Cape Town, is preparing for publication, Some Account of the present state of the English Settlers in Albany, South Africa.

The second volume of Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, and Memoirs, collected by LETITIA MATILDA HAWKINS, is in the press.

Dr. GORDON SMITH will shortly put to press a practical work on Poisons; which will form a comprehensive Manual of Toxicology.

A new Oriental poem, entitled Abdallah, will shortly appear; descriptive of Arabian Character, Manners, and Scenery, about the times of Mohammed, with numerous notes and authorities.

Mountain Rambles and other Poems, by G. H. STORIE, Esq. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, will be published in a few days.

Sir G. F. HAMPSON, Bart. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, is preparing a short Treatise, endeavouring to point out the conduct by which Trustees will be exposed to liability.

The Memoirs of the Life of J. P. Kemble, Esq. including a History of the Stage from the Time of Garrick to the present period, will shortly appear, from the pen of Mr. J. BOADEN.

In the Press.—Narrative of the Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa, in 1821 and 1822. By Captain F. W. BEECHEY, R. N. and H. W. BEECHEY, Esq. 4to.

Narrative of Four Voyages of Survey in the Inter-Tropical and Western Coast of Australia, between the Years 1817 and 1822. By PHILIP PARKER KING, R. N. Commander of the Expedition. 4to.

Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery in the Interior of Africa, from the Western Coast to the River Niger, in 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821. By Brevet Major GRAY. 8vo.

Lisbon, in the Years 1821, 1822, 1823. A Sketch of the Manners and Customs of Portugal, made during a Residence in Lisbon. By MARIANNE BAILLIE. 2 vols. small 8vo.

Six Months' Residence and Travels in Mexico, containing remarks on the present state of New Spain, its natural productions, &c. &c. By W. BULLOCK, F.L.S. 8vo.

Travels in South America, during the years 1819, 1820, and 1821. By ALEXANDER CALDCLEUGH, Esq. 4to.

Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor. By WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE, F.R.S. 8vo.

Directions for Studying the Laws of England. By ROGER NORTH, youngest brother to Lord Keeper Guilford. Now first printed from the original MS. in the Hargrave Collection, with notes and illustrations by a Lawyer, in a small 8vo volume.

Tours to the British Mountains, Descriptive Poems, &c. By THOMAS WILKINSON, of Yanwath, Westmoreland. Small 8vo.

Essays, and Sketches of Character, by the late RICHARD AYTON, Esq. with a Memoir of his Life, and a Portrait, engraved by F. C. Lewis, from a drawing by Mr. Westall.

Aids to Reflection, in a Series of Prudential, Moral, and Spiritual Aphorisms, extracted from the works of Archbishop Leighton, with notes and interpolated remarks. By S. T. COLERIDGE, Esq. one volume, small 8vo.

Prose Pictures, a Series of Descriptive Letters and Essays. By EDWARD HERBERT, Esq.

Our Village. Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery. By MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, author of "Julian, a Tragedy," &c.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from March 1 to March 31, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
March 1	45	33	29,69	29.57	March 17	56	38	30,13	30,01
2	34	27	29,55	29,58	18	58	43	30,15	30,16
3	41	26	29,00	29,88	19	59	45	30,17	stat.
4	26	38	29,71	29,77	20	52	41	30,18	30,14
5	28	52	29,99	stat.	21	49	41	29,89	29,72
6	36	52	29,71	29,78	22	43	33	29,53	29,59
7	36	51	29,47	29,53	23	43	30	29,67	29,81
8	39	55	29,12	29,39	24	43	34	29,68	29,88
9	34	49	29,65	29,58	25	55	47	29.96	29,98
10	32	42	29,59	29,62	26	37	46	29,92	29,85
11	46	29	29,95	29,56	27	34	45	29,77	29,68
12	42	28	29,90	29,90	28	31	42	29,76	29,83
13	43	28	29,42	29,24	29	26	45	29,89	29,83
14	48	31	29,96	29,68	30	34	52	29,66	29,59
15	47	27	29,96	29,84	31	29	39	29,59	29,77
16	54	39	29,90	29,88					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

DURING the last two months the weather for the most part has been so marvellously unpropitious to the pursuits of agriculture, that barley sowing is not only protracted beyond the usual period, but the lands have been so imperfectly tilled as to present an indifferent seed-bed for the reception of the grain. The early sown barley and oats which have already protruded the blade, exhibit no very promising appearance, nor does the state of the land warrant any high expectations with respect to the eventual productiveness of the succeeding crop of artificial grasses with which the barley-land is now also seeded, upon the success of which superior cultivation and perfect tillage so materially depend.

The wheats have manifestly improved of late; and as there is little or no actual deficiency of plant, we see no sufficient reason to anticipate a failure that may subject us to the introduction of foreign grain upon the home-market for some time yet to come, although the period may not be far distant when forced and speculative measures will consummate the event.

Cattle food has of late become particularly scarce, the consequence of which has produced overstocked markets for the time being, arising from the necessity the grazier has to shorten his stock of beasts with undue celerity, which has necessarily effected a correspondent reduction in the value of meat.

The fall of lambs this year is variable in different districts—in some it has been more abundant, and in others quite the reverse—not as arising from casualties, for the season, though cold, was far from being unpropitious—but from sterility in the ewes, and natural unproductiveness.

The spring fairs have been well attended, and, however the want of keep may operate upon the prices of lean stock, there has been no want of either the means or inclination to purchase,—a circumstance of which the breeder never

fails to take advantage with the best prospect of success; for it is a notorious and undeniable truth, that in every transaction of the farmer, he consults the present state of his purse, more than the future probability of his gains; and thus it is that in the hour of discomfiture he is loud in complaints upon matters in which moderate foresight would have prevented the necessity.

Good horses both of the nag and cart kind meet with ready purchasers, and the former more particularly are bought up at much higher prices than we have lately been accustomed to.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, March 13th, 65*s* 7*d*—20th, 65*s* 11*d*—27th, 64*s* 9*d*—April 3d, 64*s* 5*d*—10th, 62*s* 7*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	-	2*s* 4*d*	to	3*s* 4*d*
Mutton	-	2 8	to	3 8
Veal	-	3 4	to	5 0
Pork	-	2 8	to	5 0
Lamb	-	3 4	to	6 8

POTATOES.—Spitalfields P. T.

Marsh Champ.	3*l* 10*s*	to	0*l* 0*s*
Ware - -	2 10	to	3 0
York Kidneys	3 5	to	3 10
Scotch Reds	3 0	to	0 0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield,—Old Hay, 100*s* to 115*s* 6d—New, 80*s* to 95*s*—Clover, Old, 105*s* to 126*s*—Inf. 90*s* to 100*s*—Straw, 42*s* to 50*s*.

St. James's.—Old Hay, 74*s* to 118*s*—Clover, 100*s* to 120*s*—Straw, 37*s* 6d to 51*s*.

Whitechapel,—Clover, 100*s* to 130*s*—Hay, 90*s* to 115*s*—Straw, 42*s* to 50*s*.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 26th ult. 96⅜ ⅜.—Three per Cent. Reduced 95⅜ ⅜.—New Three and a half per Cent. 101⅞ 2.—Four per Cent. 108⅝ 109.—Long Annuities, 23 1/16.—India Stock, 299¼ ¼.—2d. Exchcq. Bills 56 52 pm.—Consols for Account 96⅜ ⅜.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, April 24th, 1824.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited in the money-market by the various foreign loans and schemes, which have been brought forward in rapid succession during this month no less than in the last, and they still absorb a large portion of public attention. It is difficult to say what real benefit will result to the public at large from this spirit of project-forming and of trusting capital in so easy a manner upon paper security to the encouragement of a system of gambling. For the present this seems certain, that regular trade is in no way benefited by it, and colonial produce remains still more neglected than ever.

COFFEE continues on the decline, chiefly the colony sorts. The demand is strictly limited to consumption; and as the article generally is rated lower in the ports of the Continent than here, our stock, computed at 6850 tons, gets but little relieved by shipments for abroad. St. Domingo coffee is offered at 58s. to 60s. middling Jamaica at 80s. to 90s. good to fine middling at 92s. to 105s.

SUGAR.—Whilst the deliveries from the warehouses have fallen off, since the beginning of this year, the arrivals have increased, the result of which is a decline of prices from 4s. to 6s per cwt. generally, Jamaica muscovado 54s. to 64s. Refined sugars remain likewise without exciting interest.

INDIGO.—At the sale of 5600 chests, now in progress at the India House, prices of good and fine have risen 2s. 3d. to 3s. per lb. fine blue and violet having been paid at 13s.; ordinary qualities, being more abundant, are however not expected to reach quite so high an advance.

COTTON.—The demand has of late somewhat revived. Surate and Georgia have improved about ¼ to 1d. per lb. The present quotations are for Bowed Georgia 7¾. to 9¼d. Surate 6¾. to 8d. Bengal 5¾. to 7d. per lb.

RICE.—Carolina 15s. to 17s., Bengal 10s. to 13s. per cwt. Very little has been doing of late in this article.

RUM is again depressed, as the smallness of the concession lately obtained in the duties, and the encrease of import, do not justify the important rise, which this article experienced in the early part of this year. The last government contract has been taken at 1s. 4¼d. per gallon. Jamaica Rum is now offered at 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon.

SILK.—There is no alteration in this article, and it remains languid. The same may be said of Tobacco.

TALLOW is advancing. Yellow Candle 34s. 9d. to 35s. and for delivery 36s. to 37s. per cwt.

OILS.—Fish Oils remain steady. Seed Oils are more requested and improving.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MARCH 16, TO APRIL 13, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ANDERSON, G. Maiden-lane, warehouseman (Taylor, Bartholomew close
Bannister, B. Southend, druggist (Tate, Keys
Barter, J. Poole, timber-merchant (Parr and Son
Beeston, W. Kilburn, scrivener (Goren and Price, Orchard-street
Binns, J. W. Stockport, cotton-spinner (Chester, Staples Inn
Birchley, W. Cheltenham, grocer (Smith and Co. Bristol
Boswell, T. Surry-street, London (Richardson, Wallbrook
Bowden, T. Stockport, shopkeeper (Hunt
Bown, W. T. Malmesbury, corn-factor (Stone, Bradford
Bretrell, T. Kingswinsford, scrivener (Roberts, Stourbridge
Brice, E. Keward Mill, miller (Cooke and Bengough, Bristol
Brunyee, J. jun. West Butterwick, miller (Copes and Son, Epworth
Burgess, J. Trowbridge, clothier (Fisher, Lincoln's Inn
Calcott, J. Shoreditch, draper (Gates and Parry, Cateaton-street
Clark, M. Newmarket St. Mary, tailor (Hunt, Surry-street, Strand
Claughton, T. Haydock-lodge, salt-maker (Barker, Gray's Inn
Corrie, W. C. Wellingborough, lace dealer (Hodson and Burnham
Desanges, C. S. Golden-square, merchant (Hodgson and Burton, Salisbury-street
Dowell, T. and Brown, W. C. wool and cloth-merchants (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Ebbs, J. E. Minories, jeweller (Carr, Holborn-court
Evans, G. Hastings, jeweller (Courteen, Size-lane
Evans, D. Cannon-street Road, coal merchant (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court
Flinn J. Liverpool, earthenware dealer (Griffin, Hanley
Fox, H. Rotherhithe-road, carpenter (Rattenbury, Horsleydown
Gardner, J. Poulton by the Sands, grocer (Lewthwaite, Lancaster
Gillingham, G. Little Pancras-street, stone-merchant (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street
Hagger, J. Allsop-mews, carpenter (Carlon, High-street
Hamilton, G. F. Thomas-street, merchant (James, Wallbrook
Hammond, E. Great Bentley, innholder (Porter, Manningtree
Harrison, W. and E. New Sleaford, merchants (Forbes
Hassell, G. Albany-chambers, horse-dealer (Black, Clifford's Inn
Hatton, R. and Jackson, J. Poulton with Fearnhead, soap-boilers (Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
Hole, H. Norwich, dealer (Tilleard, Old Jewry
Holmes, J. Bridge road, Lambeth, broker (Selby, Clerkenwell
Hughs, J. T. Shoreditch, haberdasher (Leeson, Nottingham
Jay, J. Regent street, linen-draper (Walker and Co. Basinghall-street
Jeffries, W. Quadrant, London, painter (Price, Lincoln's Inn
Keale, J. Waterloo-road, stationer
Kent, H. Lawrence lane, commission-agent (Jones, Size-lane
Lingard, J. Manchester, merchant (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Lucken, otherwise Wills, George, Yeovil, brick-maker (Watts, Yeovil
Mackenzie, P. and W. Sheffield, upholsterers (Rodgers, Canterbury square
Meacock, E. Liverpool, liquor-merchant (Hinde, Liverpool
Metcalfe, S. Thirsk, linen-draper (Walker, Rankin, and Richards, Basinghall-street
Mills, W. Bath, oilman (Cruikshank
Moore, F. Mirfield, cloth merchant (Jacomb, Huddersfield
Newport, N. Bathwick, builder (Carpenter, Furnival's Inn
Norris, T. Bartholomew-close, coach-master (Cookney, Staples Inn
Parsons, W. Reading, plasterer (Briggs and Whatley
Penkett, W. and Mackinnon, L. Liverpool, merchants (Ratcliff and Duncan
Pettingill, W. D. Great Yarmouth, fish-merchant (Worship
Phillips, W. Bristol, linen-draper (Clarke
Pilling, J. and W. Mirfield, corn-millers (Taylor, Wakefield
Pouting, T. Bedminster, leather-dresser (Bevan and Brittain, Bristol
Price, J. Stepney, undertaker (Lichfield, Dolphin-place
Rich, C. H. and Adams, E. St. Ann's Lane, silversmiths (Williams, Bond court
Rickards, J. Newmarket innholder (Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield
Roach, M. High-street, Wapping, victualler (Williams, Bond-court
Rollo, A. Sandys-row, chair-maker (Whittington, Dean-street, Finsbury
Rostron, T. Holywell, Flint, paper maker (Kay, Manchester
Sanderson, M. C. Park-street, coal-merchant (Harris, Burton-street
Smith, G. Bishopsgate-street Without, butcher (Tadhunter, Bermondsey-street
Staeben, C. F. Lime-street (Gates and Parry, Cateaton-street
Steers, R. Paradise-row, Chelsea, baker (Reynolds, Carmarthen-street
Stewart, W. Mitre-court, merchant (C. Robinson, Cary-street
Stirling, T. Commercial-road, Lambeth, slater (Scott, Poultry
Strifler, L. Brunswick-terrace, Islington, oilman (Russen, Crown-court
Webb, R. F. Wapping-street, grocer (Pringle, Queen-street
Underwood, J. Bloxwich, maltster (Foster, Liverpool
Young, H. R. Fenchurch street, print-seller (Score, Tokenhouse-yard

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Richard Reid, writer, &c. Irvine
D. Macrae, merchant, Nairne
Alexander Jamieson, baker, Wallacetown
The Milngavie Printfield Company, Glasgow and Milngavie
W. Hutton, and Co. merchants, Glasgow
A. Fyfe, coppersmith, Leith
W. Aitken, grazier, Hardington
W. A. Hunt, Dumfermline
Anderson and Murphy, manufacturers, Paisley

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS, J. Stansford, May 1
Alloway, J. Rotherhithe, April 24
Anderson, J. West Smithfield, Apr. 24
Antrobus, J. Liverpool, April 20
Austin, J. Beckhamstead St. Peter, April 20
Barker, J. Stratford, April 10
Barlow, J. Merton, April 27
Baxter, R. Talbot Inn yard, May 8
Beeham, T. Poole, May 1
Bennet, H. L. Liverpool, May 6
Bennell, C. Prospect-place, April 10
Blackley, F. Wood-street, April 24
Blakey, E. New Bond-street, April 10
Bosher, W. Aldersgate street, Apr. 27
Boyes, J. jun. Wansford, April 27
Boyes, J. sen. Aunby, April 21
Bromley, J. Circus street, April 16
Burraston, W. Worcester, April 19
Byrne, T. King-street, May 8
Cannon, J. Liverpool, March 30
Carlen, T. Langbourn-chambers, Fenchurch-street, April 13
Carter, J. W. Mercer-street, April 24
Chapman, E. Bridgwater-squ. May 1
Childs, W. Whitehall, April 10
Chittenden, E. Ashford, April 7
Clark, H. Swallowfield, April 5
Clegg, S. J. and Whitby, J. Liverpool, May 7
Cook, J. Rochdale, April 24
Corney, J. Beauchamp, May 4
Davis, I. Aldridge, April 19
Deeble, E. B. Welbeck street, May 1
Dixon, F. and Fisher, E. Greenwich, May 8
Dixon, G. Chiswell-street, April 24
Dodd, R. High-street, May 8
Douglass, J. Russel, D. and W. Fleet-street, April 10
Dudley, T. Brighton, April 13
Edwards, R. Morgan's-lane, May 1
Farrell, J. Austin-friars, May 1
Ford, C. Regent-street, April 24
Fulford, W. Lad-lane, April 27
Gell, T. Hull, April 21
Gibbons, T. and J. and B. Wolverhampton, April 26, May 3
Gibbons, T. and J. Wolverhampton, May 3
Gibson, W. Liverpool, May 7
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-str. April 24
Goulden, J. Guelden's-place, near Hackney-road, April 20
Gould, W. and Greasley, F. Maiden-lane, May 1
Hamilton, W. New City-chambers, April 13
Hardman, J. Rochdale, April 22
Hawkins, J. and J. Nottingham, April 20
Heath, W. Chandle, May 4

Henderson, J. and Neilson, A. Mitre-court, April 27
Hennell, D. Kettering, April 24
Hodgson, T. Newgate street, May 1
Holland, S. and Williams, T. S. Liverpool, April 21
Hopwood, J. Chancery-lane, April 17
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Apr. 17
Ingram, E. Reading, April 24
Irving, C. Southampton, April 19
Isbell, R. Chapple, C. and Isbell, R. D. Millbay, May 5
Jamison, J. Little Queen-str. April 13
Johnson, B. Samborn, May 1
Jones, R. A. Tottenham-court Road, April 10
Kenning, G. Church-street, May 15
Kingswell, J. Blackwall, April 10
Kirkpatrick, W. E. Lime-street, Apr. 27
Lean, T. Liverpool, April 15
Ludo, E. Billiter-street, April 27
Lloyd, T. Ross, April 14
Lucas, E. Shepherd's-Market, May 22
Manser, T. Caroline-street, April 3
Marston, J. Birmingham, May 1
Martyn, E. Taunton, April 20
Meyer, A. and Wilskens, H. Liverpool, April 22
Middehurst, J. Liverpool, April 28
Milburn, J. Newcastle upon Tyne, May 25
Mitchell, W. Turnwheel-lane, April 27
Mulligan, T. Bath, April 13
Norton, R. jun. Charles-street, April 24
Norton, D. S Uxbridge, April 20
Oakes, H. Chelmsford, May 1
Osborne, H New Brentford, April 13
Petit, J. and Burch, S. S. Southwark, April 10
Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone, April 24
Pratten, M. jun. Bristol, May 12
Rainy, G. Marshall street, May 8
Ramsay, T. Mark-lane, April 24
Read, J. Gospel Oak, April 30
Reid, A. Pimlico, April 10
Richards, T. sen. Bridgwater-square, May 8
Ritchie, R. and Bigsby, J. Deptford, April 13
Robertson, G. Wapping, April 13
Rose, T. Cafe Royal, April 24
Runcorn, R. Manchester, May 14
Sampson, S. Size-lane, May 1
Sanders, J. M. Ipswich, May -
Schofield, J. Sheffield. April 12
Sedgley, W. jun. Dudley, May 8
Sherwood, W. Liverpool, April 24
Skiller, E. Rochester, April 10
Stalker, D. and Welch, A. D. April 24, May 1
Steele, J. Liverpool, April 24
Stevens, J. Stafford, April 13
Taylor, J. Leominster, April 22
Thompson, H. Sculcoates, April 21
Townsend, E. Maiden lane, May 1
Twigg, W. Sheffield, April 14
Vere, C. Cloth-fair, April 3
Wagstaff, S. and Bayliss, T. Kidderminster, April 3
Walker, B. West Smithfield, April 24
Walker, W. Wortley, April 8
Walwyn, R. Wood-street, May 1
Webster, J. Tower street, April 24
Weller, T. Croydon, May 8
Wigfall, H. Sheffield, April 24
Willet, R. and F. Thetford, June 5
Willcox, J. S. and Titterton, T. J. Theobald's-road, April 17
Williams, J. Cornhill, May 8
Wilson, R. Friday-street, May 15
Wood, J. Cardiff, May 1

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

The Tread Mill.—Mr. Secretary Peel, in order to ascertain, by the only rational method that could be employed, what was the real practical effect of this punishment, directed, last December, that a circular letter should be sent to the Visiting Magistrates of the several gaols and houses of correction where tread-wheels have been established, requesting that, "after consulting with the surgeon of the prison, they would inform him whether any bodily mischief or inconvenience had been experienced by the prisoners working on the tread-mill?" The correspondence resulting from this application has been printed and laid upon the table of the House of Commons. It embraces twenty-one counties, and consists of answers from the Visiting Magistrates and surgeons of the different prisons in those counties where the tread-mill is used. Without a single exception—without even the shadow of an exception—the whole of those Magistrates and medical men declare that the use of the tread-mill is in no way injurious. On the contrary, the majority of the surgeons and Magistrates assert, that since the introduction of the tread-mill the general health of the prisoners has manifestly improved. Of course proper care is taken that prisoners are not subjected to the labour who are already in ill health, or may be suffering under any particular disease which would render such an occupation obviously unfit. Its application, too, to female prisoners is regulated by various circumstances. There are, indeed, three or four instances of accidents mentioned, but they were either purely accidental, as regards the tread-wheel, or arose from the neglect and misconduct of the parties who suffered.

House Tax.—A Return has been made to the House of Commons of the number of persons assessed to the Inhabited House Tax in each county in England and Wales, giving the following results —

Houses 20*l.* to 30*l.* per ann.	64,650	Rent.	1,441,072
Ditto ..30 to 40	37,616	....	1,214,866
Ditto ..40 to 50	21,718	....	909,839
Ditto ..50 and upwards ..	43,845	....	3,824,899
Total.....	167,829	....	7,393,576

The number of the above in London and Westminster is as follows :—

Houses 20*l.* to 30*l.* per ann.	4,565	Rent.	102,850
Ditto ..30 to 40	4,535	....	147,375
Ditto ..40 to 50	3,904	....	164,300
Ditto ..50 and upwards ..	12,899	....	1,389,031
Total.....	25,903	....	1,803,626

Number of the above in the county of Middlesex, which, including Marylabonne, Pancras, and the villages and hamlets north-east and west of London, may be deemed chiefly Metropolitan :—

Houses 20*l.* to 30*l.* per ann.	16,264	Rent.	365,891
Ditto ..30 to 40	11,242	....	364,264
Ditto ..40 to 50	7,567	....	316,768
Ditto ..50 and upwards ..	14,706	....	1,272,334
Total.....	49,799	....	2,319,257

Total—London, Westminster, and Middlesex 4,122,883

The City Hospitals.—The Lord Mayor and the Blue Coat Boys went in procession to Christ Church last month, as usual. The following state of the Hospitals was read :—

Christ's Hospital.—Children put forth Apprentice last year, 176; buried last year, 14; Children under care of the Hospital at London and Hertford, 1071; To be admitted on Presentation this year, 150.—Total 1411.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Patients admitted, cured, and discharged, last year:—In Patients, 3725; Out Patients, 3018; Casualty Patients, 2600.—Total 9343.—Buried last year, 269.—Remained under cure, In Patients, 490; Out Patients, 160; Casualty, 50.—Total 700. So that there have been under care of this Hospital last year 10,312.

St. Thomas's Hospital.—There have been cured and discharged from this Hospital last year: In Patients, 2874; Out Patients, 7028.—Total 9902.—Remaining under cure, In Patients, 248; Out Patients, 585.—Total 834.—Buried last year at expense, 248. So that there have been under care of this Hospital 10,984.

Bridewell Hospital.—Vagrants committed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, 461; Apprentices sent to solitary confinement, 29; Persons passed to their different parishes, 83; Apprentices to be put to different trades, 11.—Total 584.

Bethlem Hospital.—Remaining 1st January 1823, including those on leave, Curables, 103; Incurables, 70; Criminals, 53. Total 226.—Admitted in 1823, Curables, 145; Incurables, 6; Criminals, 7. Total 158.—Discharged in 1823, Curables, 165; Incurables, 14; Criminals, 2. Total 181. Remaining 31st Dec. last, Curables, 83; Incurables, 62; Criminals, 58.—Total 203.

State of Crime in England and Wales.—Comparing together the first and last seven years of the fourteen ended on the 31st of Dec. 1823, the commitments for trial, convictions, sentences of death, and executions in England and Wales were as follows:—The average annual number of persons committed for trial during the first period was 6788; during the latter 13,298—the lowest number was 5146, in the year 1810; the highest 14,254, in 1819. The average annual number of persons convicted during the first period was 4194; during the latter 8863—the lowest number was 3158, in 1810; the highest 9510, in 1819. The average annual number of persons sentenced to death during the first period was 589; during the latter 1174—the lowest number was 404 in the year 1811, the highest number 1314 in 1819. The average annual number of executions during the first period was 76; during the latter 98; the lowest number was 45, in 1811; the highest was 120, in 1813. Among the crimes for which capital convictions took place, in the two periods respectively, it may be sufficient to note the following annual averages:

	1st period.	last period.
Murder and attempt to Murder	31	35
Highway Robbery	61	135
Burglary	121	317
Housebreaking, in day-time	49	144
Stealing in Dwelling-house, &c.	123	169
Horse-stealing	62	117
Sheep-stealing	55	130

The population during the first seven years of the fourteen ending in 1823 was for England and Wales (in 1811, the second year of the first seven) 10,150,615; in the fifth year of the last seven, or 1821 it was 11,977,663, or 1,827,048 more; which will allow an increase of a fifth more in the commitments of the latter period. Murder and attempts to murder have therefore upon this showing decreased, notwithstanding the great distress of the times in the last period, that includes 1819, which nearly trebled that of 1810, and since which, crimes have declined. It is remarkable, that though, on the whole, there has been an unaccountable increase, it has been general all over the kingdom, and even more (proportionably) in the country parts than in large towns and the metropolis! The total numbers committed

	1st period.	last period.
In London and Middlesex were	12,153	18,337
Rest of the Kingdom	35,369	74,745
	47,522	93,082

So that the increase in London and Middlesex was only in the ratio of 3 to 2, whereas in the other parts of England and Wales generally it was above 2 to 1; in Bedfordshire and Flint it was above 3 to 1, and in Cardigan nearly 4 to 1. A clear proof of the ignorance, misery, and degradation of the agricultural part of the community. The dependence engendered by the bad mode of administering the poor laws among the peasantry has mainly contributed to this result.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Thomas Foster, to the Vicarage of Cassington—The Rev. Thomas Lea, M.A. to the Rectory of Tadmarton.—The Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, to the Vicarage of Leke Wootton, Warwickshire.—The Rev. G. Whiteford, A.B. to the Rectory of Westerfield, near Ipswich.—The Rev. F. Swan, B.D. to the Rectory of Swerford.—The Rev. Joseph Cotterill, A.M. to the Rectory of Blakeney with Cokethorpe and Langham Parva.—The Rev. W. Newcome, to the Rectory of Langford with Ickburgh.—A dispensation has been granted to the Rev. G. West, M.A. Rector of Stoke next Guildford, Surrey, to hold the augmented Perpetual Curacy of Seale, near Farnham.—The Rev. Jonathan Ashbridge, to the Rectory

of Eversley, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Peter Debary.—The Rev. R. Bathurst, Clerk, A.M. to the Rectory of Belaugh, with the Vicarage of Scottow annexed.—The Rev. F. Lear, to the Rectory of Chilmark, Wilts.—The Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, and the Hon. and Rev. G. Pellew, Prebendaries in York Cathedral.—The Rev. Wm. Makenzie, M.A. to the Rectory of Hascomb, Surrey, and re-instituted to the Sine-Cure Rectory and Vicarage of Burgish, *alias* Burwash.—The Rev. T. Harrison, A.M. to the Rectory and Parish Church of Thorpe Merieux, in Suffolk.—The Rev. R. Rose, A.M. to the Rectory of Frenze, Norfolk.—The Rev. W. Holland, A.M. to the Rectory of Cold Norton, Essex.—The Rev. Peter Fraser, M.A. to the Living of Bromley by Bow, Middlesex.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Marquis of Hastings to be Governor of Malta.—Lord Gifford to be Master of the Rolls, in the room of Sir Thomas Plumer, deceased.—The Earl of Morton to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Naval Promotions.—Admiral Sir George Martin, K.G.C.B. to the Command in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels at Portsmouth, in the room of Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, K.C.B.—Admiral Sir James Saumarez, K.G.C.B. to the command at Plymouth, in the room of Admiral Sir A. I. Cochrane, K.G.C.B.—James Couch, William Henry Smyth, and J. Ryder Burton, to the rank of Post Captain.—George William Conway Courtenay, Pringle Stokes, John Rawe Mould, George Hillier, George Lawrence Saunders, C. Adams, T. J. Cotton Evans, William Hobson, Hezekiah Cooke Harrison, to be Commanders.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Queenborough.—Lord Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, in the room of the Right Hon. John Charles Villiers, now Earl of Clarendon.

Borough of King's Lynn.—The Most Hon. Wm. John Bentinck, now Marquis of Titchfield, in the room of the Most Hon. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Marquis of Titchfield.

Shire of Perth.—Major General Sir George Murray in the room of James Drummond, Esq.

County of Leitrim.—Samuel White, of Killikee, Esq. in the room of Luke White, Esq.

Annan, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Sanquhar, and Lockmaben Burghs.—*N.* R. Keigh Douglas, Esq.

Cavan County.—Henry Maxwell, Esq. *vice* Lord Farnham.

Portarlington.—James Farquhar, Esq. *vice* Ricardo, deceased.

Wigtown, Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranrear Burghs.—Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, esq. *vice* Sir J. Osborn, bart. one of the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

Weobly.—Lord H. F. Thynne.

Married.]—At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Turner, esq. Secretary of Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Mansfield, esq. M.P.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. John Allen, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Jeremiah Hill, esq.—At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Joseph Oldroyd, esq. to Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Mr. E. Magrath.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, J. E. Gray, esq. of Wembley Park, Middlesex, to Susanna Eliza, only daughter of H. R. Reynolds, Esq.—At Hackney, the Rev. R. Davis, M.A. of Kilburn, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Weston, esq.—At St. Mary Abchurch, Mr. W. Beale, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Downes, esq.—At St. George's Hanover-square, John Butler, esq. of Woolwich, to Elizabeth, second and youngest daughter of the late B. Kent, esq.—At Newdigate, Surrey, Samuel, fourth son of the late Wm. Bosanquet, esq. to Sophia, eldest daughter of James Broadwood, esq.—At St. Faith's, Mr. T. Ward, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Wace.—At St. George's Church, Octavius Wigram, esq. to Isabella Charlotte Knox, daughter of the Hon. Lord Bishop of Derry.—At Mortlake, Mr. F. Hodges, of Kew, to C. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. D. Hose, esq.—At Mary-le-bone New Church, Sir C. R. Blunt, bart. to Mrs. A'Hmuty.—At Camberwell, A. Nairne, esq. to Ann C. Spencer, eldest daughter of N. Domett, esq.—At Clapham Church, Robert Richardson, M.D. to Mary, eldest daughter of William Esdaile, esq.—At St. Mary's Lambeth, Francis Tuke, esq. to Emily, eldest daughter of William Mardall, esq.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Andrew Lovering Sarel, esq. of Upper Cadogan-place, to Louisa, relict of Matthew Michell, esq.

Died.]—At Lower Clapton, Mr. B. Rutt.—At the house of James Palmer, esq. Mrs. P. Stephens.—At Chiswick, Mrs. Sich.—At Ken Wood, Mr. Edward Hunter.—At Edmonton, Mrs. Anne Katenbeck.—At his house in Harley-street, John Dixon, esq. of Gledhow.—Wm. Brettle Maltby, esq. of Nottingham.—Thomas Sherwood, esq. of the Temple.—

In New Bond-street, Isabella, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Baldry.—Wilfrid Reed, esq. of Brook's Wharf.—At his house, Camberwell, W. Weston, esq.—Mr. Hilton, formerly of Rutland-place, Upper Thames-str. Mrs. S. Simpson, relict of the late Rev. Robt. Simpson, D. D.—Mary Anne, wife of Henry Storks, esq.—In the Regent's Park, the Right Hon. Lord George Colèraine (Colonel Hanger,) in the 73d year of his age —At Streatham Park, Thomas Harrison, esq. M.A. F.R.S.—At Clapham Common, Battersea, Hannah, the wife of Mr. Alderman Scholey.—At Park House, Highgate, John Cooper, esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS.

At Munich, Eugene Beauharnois, Prince of Eichstadt and duke of Leuchtenberg, late viceroy of Italy. A history of his life would be nearly a history of Imperial France and of Northern Italy under French dominion. Raised by Bonaparte to the viceroyalty of that kingdom, his administration was so conciliating and beneficent, that its memory is still cherished by the inhabitants of the Milanese and Venetian territories, with a sentiment of gratitude and affection which the harsh and uncongenial government of their new masters has only deepened and confirmed. In the Russian campaign, he commanded the Italian portion of the great army. The fall of the imperial throne in France in 1814, terminated his power. Prince Eugene was the son of the Empress Josephine, by her first husband. He was a great favourite with Bonaparte; he was married to Augusta Amelia, eldest daughter of the King of Bavaria, on the 13th of Jan. 1806, and since the restoration of the Bourbons resided almost entirely at the Court of his father-in-law. He was not considered a man of great talents, but of an amiable disposition, and of strict honour and integrity.

W. COOKE, ESQ.

This Gentleman, who had long been known in former literary circles, died last month at a very advanced age, at his house in Half-moon-street, Piccadilly. He was born at Cork, which city he left in 1766. He came to this country with strong recommendations to the first Marquis of Lansdown; the Duke of Richmond, Edmund Burke, and Dr. Goldsmith. He retained an intimacy with all these distinguished characters through life. He soon after his arrival in London entered himself a member of the Middle Temple, but after a circuit or two, purchased a share in two Public Journals, and devoted himself chiefly to the Public Press. His first poem was entitled 'The Art of Living in London,' which was attended with considerable success. His next work was a prose essay entitled 'Elements of Dramatic Criticism.' He afterwards wrote 'The Life of Macklin the actor, with a History of the Stage during the life of that Performer.' He also wrote 'The Life of Foote,' with whom, as well as with Macklin, he was on intimate terms. Both these works abound with anecdotes, and judicious remarks on the merits of contemporary Actors and Actresses. Mr. Cooke, by desire of the Marquis of Lansdown, then Lord Shelburne, wrote a pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform, which contained true Constitutional principles, expressed in nervous language. His chief Poetical work was an excellent Didactic Poem, entitled 'Conversation,' which passed through several editions, and is a work of considerable merit. In the last edition of this work, the copy-right of which was purchased by Mr. Colburn, the author introduced characters of all the members of Dr. Johnson's latest Club, of which Mr. Cooke was nominated one of the earliest members at the recommendation of the Doctor. He has drawn the characters of all the members with accuracy and spirit, particularly those of Johnson, Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Goldsmith; on the memory of the last he always dwelt with true friendship. The late Mr. Wyndham and Garrick are given with truth and energy. Boswell, Dr. Horsley, Brocklesby, Murphy, Mr. J. Nichols also, are well delineated. Mr. Cooke came from a long-lived family; his father was actually a class-fellow with the youngest son of Dryden, and well remembered the funeral of that great poet. Having by industry, and bequests of friendship, acquired considerable property, which he prudently managed, he had retired for many years into private life, and maintained an intercourse with a very few select friends. Mr. Cooke had a deep and comprehensive knowledge of mankind, and had stored his mind with anecdotes which he related with great ease, spirit, and humour.

MISS S. LEE.

On the 13th of March, at Clifton, Miss Sophia Lee; a lady, whose name will be associatęd in the literary world with many

recollections of respect. It is among the honourable distinctions of the present day, that when we announce the death of a favourite female writer, we have at the same time to lament the loss of a valuable and useful member of society. The subject of the present article stood eminently distinguished in both characters. Her first essay as an author, was in the year 1780, when, under the auspices of the elder Mr. Colman, "The Chapter of Accidents" appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, a comedy, the merit of which is well known, and which had an advantage merit does not always attain—of immediate and decided success. It was followed by "The Recess," the first romance in the English language which blended history with fiction, and enriched both by pathos and descriptive scenery: such was its estimation, as well as popularity, that the late Mr. Tickell, to whom the author was at that time personally unknown, addressed a letter to her, in the name of that junto of distinguished characters with whom he lived, to express the high sense entertained of its merit. It is to be remarked also, that Mrs. Ratcliffe, (then Miss Ward,) resident at Bath, and acquainted in Miss Lee's family, though too young to have appeared herself as a writer, was among the warmest admirers of "The Recess."

The rational and just view Miss Lee took of life, had induced her about this time to establish a seminary for young ladies, at Bath; in order to assure herself of that independence which should place her above the fluctuations of literary fame. She still, however, at intervals used her pen, and published a Ballad, called "The Hermit's Tale"—the Tragedy of "Almeyda, Queen of Grenada," in which Mrs. Siddons displayed her exquisite talents—and "The Life of a Lover," a novel, in six volumes; the earliest production of her girlish pen, and not thought to be the happiest, though marked by the vigour and fertility of mind which characterized all she wrote; and lastly, in conjunction with her sister Harriet, the Canterbury Tales, of which The Young Lady's Tale, and The Clergyman's alone were hers. Though harmonizing in mind, the two sisters were very unlike in stile, nor did either ever introduce a single page into the writings of the other. Miss Lee was also the author of a Comedy called "The Assignation," acted at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1807; but from some unfortunate personal applications, wholly unforeseen by the writer, it was condemned on the first night, and not published. No work of hers ever appeared anonymously; but as has happened with other writers of the day, her name was prefixed to a novel she never saw, and which was too contemptible to allow of her giving it notoriety by entering either a literary or legal protest against it. Miss Lee's view of life was not disappointed: an easy competence—the unqualified esteem of all to whom she was personally known, the affection of her family, and the respect of the public, softened her last hours, and will long render her memory esteemed.

SIR JOHN ORDE, BART.

In Gloucester-place, Feb. 19, aged 73, Sir John Orde, Bart. Admiral of the Red. He was the youngest son of the late John Orde, Esq. and was born at Morpeth, Dec. 1752. He entered the Navy in 1766; was made lieutenant in 1773; was appointed to the Roebuck on the American station, where he remained till 1777, when he was removed to the Eagle, Lord Howe's flag-ship, as first Lieutenant. He commanded the Zebra sloop of war, at the reduction of Philadelphia: and, May 19, 1778, was advanced to the rank of Post-Captain, in the Virginia of 32 guns, a frigate recently captured from the Americans. In the autumn of 1779, Captain Orde accompanied Commodore Sir George Collier in the expedition up the Penobscot. In 1780, the Virginia assisted at the taking of Charlestown, where, after passing Sullivan's Island, Captain Orde served on shore in the command of a battalion of seamen, and was favourably noticed by Admiral Arbuthnot, in his official despatches relative to that event. He afterwards commanded the Chatham, of 50 guns, and captured the General Washington, of 22 guns and 118 men. In 1781, Admiral Arbuthnot being recalled, Captain Orde conveyed him to England in the Roebuck, into which ship he had removed for that purpose. During the remainder of the war he was employed in the North Sea, and on the coast of France. In February 1783, the preliminaries of peace having been signed, Captain Orde was honoured with the appointment of Governor of Dominica, and Receiver of the Monies arising from the sale of land in the ceded islands; and, on the 27th July, 1790, the dignity of a Baronet was conferred upon him. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, Sir John solicited and obtained permission to resign his government, and to resume the active duties of his profession. He was immediately appointed to command the Victorious, and soon afterwards the Venerable, of 74 guns, attached to the Channel Fleet. From the latter he removed into the Prince George, a second rate, and continued in her until June 1, 1795, when he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. After various services,

he was sent off Cadiz, under Earl St. Vincent, where he was mortified at finding an officer (Sir H. Nelson) junior to himself, just arrived from England, selected to command a squadron on the only service of distinction likely to happen; and himself, by the junction of Sir Roger Curtis, with a reinforcement from Ireland, reduced to be only fourth in command of the fleet; whereas he had accepted the appointment under Earl St. Vincent on an intimation that he should be second to the Noble Earl, with all the distinctions and advantages annexed to that station. This led to a correspondence between his Lordship and Sir John, which terminated in the latter receiving orders to shift his flag to the Blenheim, and to return to England in charge of a large fleet of merchantmen. Before he left the fleet, the Rear-Admiral, conceiving that he had been treated in a manner unsuitable to his rank, wrote a letter to the Admiralty, requesting a court-martial on the Commander-in-Chief, which he sent to Lord St. Vincent to forward. On Sir John's arrival in England, he was acquainted by Mr. Secretary Nepean, that the board did not consider the reason Earl St. Vincent had assigned for sending him home, sufficient to justify the measure; but that, having already signified their opinion to his Lordship on that head, it was not necessary to take any further steps on the occasion. The Blenheim was immediately dismantled, and a few weeks after, Sir John was offered a command in the Channel Fleet. This he declined. On the 14th Feb. 1799, he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral; and in the following autumn Earl St. Vincent returned to England for the purpose of recruiting his health. Sir John Orde, who considered himself to have been *personally* insulted by his Lordship, lost no time in calling upon him for *private* satisfaction; and a meeting was appointed to take place between them, but prevented through the interference of the police. In 1801, he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the White. In 1802, soon after the definitive treaty of peace was signed, Sir John, who seems to have waited for that event, published his case in a small pamphlet, entitled 'Copy of a Correspondence, &c. between the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, K. B., the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G., and Vice Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart.' In 1804, he was promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. And to be Admiral of the Blue in the following November. In 1807, he was returned Member for Yarmouth, I. W.; and in 1814, he was appointed Admiral of the White.

MR. JOHN DAVY.

At May's-buildings, Feb. 22, aged 59, Mr. John Davy, to whom the public is indebted for so many favourite airs. He was born in the parish of Upton Helion, eight miles from Exeter, in the year 1765, and, from his very infancy, discovered the most remarkable sensibility respecting music. When only three years of age, he went into a room where his uncle was playing over a psalm-tune on the violoncello, and the moment he heard the instrument he ran away crying, and was so terrified that he expected him every moment to fall into fits. In the course of some weeks his uncle repeatedly tried to reconcile him to the instrument, which at last he effected, after a great deal of coaxing, by taking the child's fingers and making him strike the strings, which at first startled him, but in a few days he became passionately fond of the amusement. At this time there was a company of soldiers quartered at Crediton, a town about a mile from Helion. His uncle took him there frequently, and one day, attending the roll-call, he appeared to be greatly delighted with the fifes; not content with hearing them, he borrowed one, and very soon picked out several tunes, and played them decently. After this he gathered a quantity of what the people call biller—it is tubular, and grows in marshy grounds; with the biller he made several imitations of this instrument, and sold them to his play-fellows. When between four and five years of age, his ear was so very correct, that he could play any easy tune after once or twice hearing it. Before he was quite six years old, a neighbouring smith, into whose house he used frequently to run, lost between twenty and thirty horse-shoes; diligent search was made after them for many days, but to no purpose. Soon after, the smith heard some musical sounds, which seemed to come from the upper part of the house: and having listened a sufficient time to be convinced that his ears did not deceive him, he went up stairs, where he discovered the young musician and his property between the ceiling of the garret and the thatched roof. He had selected eight horse-shoes, out of more than twenty, to form a complete octave; had suspended each of them by a single cord, clear from the wall, and, with a small iron rod, was amusing himself by imitating Crediton chimes, which he did with great exactness. This story being made public, and his genius for music increasing hourly, a neighbouring clergyman of considerable rank in the church, who patronized him, shewed him a harpsicord, with which he soon got a familiar acquaintance, and by his intuitive genius was quickly able

to play any easy lesson which came in his way; he applied himself likewise to the violin, and found but few difficulties to surmount in his progress on that instrument. Dr. Jackson, organist of Exeter Cathedral, was some time after applied to, who consented to take him, and he was articled to him when he was about twelve years of age. When Mr. Davy was grown up, he came to town and was soon engaged to supply music for operas, for which he was well qualified by the correctness of his style and his facility at composition. He was for many years regularly retained by the Theatres Royal for this purpose, until infirmities, rather than age, rendered him almost incapable of exertion, and he died in penury 'without a friend to close his eyes.' Many of his pieces will, however, never cease to be recollected and admired, particularly his Just like Love—May we ne'er want a Friend—The Death of the Smuggler—and The Bay of Biscay. He also wrote several operas; the latest, Rob Roy Macgregor for Covent Garden, and Woman's Will for the English Opera House. His remains were interred in St. Martin's church-yard.

JOHN FANE, ESQ.

At his house, in Great George-street, Westminster, Feb. 8, John Fane, esq. aged 73, M.P. for Oxfordshire, which he represented in eight successive Parliaments. The family of the Fanes anciently wrote their names Vane, as appears by a pedigree set forth in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They descended from the Howell ap Vane, of Monmouthshire. The younger brother of the 8th Earl of Westmoreland, was Henry Fane, Esq. of Wormsley, co. Oxon. and the father of Mr. Fane, by his third wife, Charlotte, daughter of Richard Luther, Esq. of Miles, near Ongar. By her he had issue, four sons. John was the second son, and was elected member of Parliament for the county of Oxford in 1790, 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820; he married in 1773, Lady Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Thomas, the 3d Earl of Macclesfield, and is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, John Fane, Esq. Mr. Fane was a patriot, a genuine lover of his country; for he never sacrificed a vote in Parliament at the shrine of ambition or self-interest; he never sought for, nor ever obtained, a place or pension for himself or his family. He supported Ministers when, in his opinion, their measures had a tendency to benefit his country; he opposed them when he believed their proceedings were inimical to its interests. His parliamentary conduct is well known, and has always been justly appreciated: he was uniformly the enemy of improvident expenditure—of partial and injurious grants, even to the highest personages of the state—of an unnecessary stretch of the prerogative, and of the improper exertion of that Parliamentary power, which ministerial patronage gives to the government. To sum up his senatorial character in a few words—he was loyal to his king; a true but unostentatious patriot; and the kind, the sincere, the faithful friend of his constituents.

THE REV. R. CULBERTSON.

Died, in December, the Rev. R. Culbertson, of the Associate Congregation, St. Andrew's-street, Leith. By his bereaved flock, among whom he had ministered with exemplary fidelity and affection for about 33 years, his loss will long be deeply felt. In him were united firmness of mind, with the greatest suavity of manners—unassuming modesty with becoming dignity—warmth and tenderness of feeling, with decisive promptitude and vigour of action, eminent literary attainments, with godly singleness of heart. In short, he was a gentleman, a scholar, a Christian; an able, faithful, diligent minister;—as a friend, constant—as a counsellor, prudent—public-spirited—feeling an ardent concern to promote peace and truth and righteousness on earth. In his public ministrations, his discourses were uniformly distinguished by elegant simplicity of diction, purity of style, and perspicuity of arrangement, and often by minute and extensive biblical research. He possessed a happy talent of easily reconciling apparent incongruities, and of giving a clear and satisfactory elucidation of the most difficult doctrines of theology. In description he excelled; and when pathetic, which he frequently was, there was a touching tenderness of expression which found its way irresistibly into all the diversified states of his hearers' feelings. Always correct and solid, he united in the pulpit attractive gravity with impressive fervency—animation with seriousness. If any thing can prove the high estimation in which he was held, in the place where he was best known, it is the deep and general sorrow which his death has occasioned, testified by the numerous assemblage of sincere mourners who attended on conducting his mortal remains to the tomb; and the feeling interest which the large concourse of spectators every where showed, in witnessing his funeral procession.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoney Stratford, Mr. Nixon to Mrs. Young.

Died.] At Yeldon, Mrs. Bunting—At Bedford, Mrs. Barnard—At Winslow, Ann Price, 97, the mother of twenty-three children—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. P. Rogers—At Kempston, Mr. W. Newland—At Toddington, J. Cooper, esq.

BERKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the friends to improvement in Reading, the committee, under whose superintendence, and by whose exertions, the recent improvements in High-street were carried into effect, presented their report, which having been read, proved highly satisfactory to the gentlemen present, the expenses, amounting to 958*l.* 17s. 6d. having been fully met by the subscriptions;—at the same time the further improvement of the town was taken into consideration, and it was considered most desirable that an effort should be made for effecting an improvement in the corner of Minster-street, and a committee was in consequence appointed, for the purpose of having plans taken, and considering the one most proper to be adopted.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Fallas, 86—Mrs. E. Ricketts—At Reading, Mr. D. Barr—Mrs. M. Round—Mrs. Kearne—At Newbury, Capt. Welch.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At a meeting lately held at High Wycombe, respecting the intended line of road from Wheatley Gate through Thame to West Wycombe, a subscription was entered into for defraying the expenses incurred, and books ordered to be opened for subscription shares towards the plan of 50*l.* each.

Died.] At Beaconsfield, H. Baker, esq. 76—At Great Woolston, Mr. Scrivener—At Aylesbury, Miss M. S. Franklin—Mrs. Wheeler—At Buckingham, Mr. T. Castle—Miss J. Ellis—Near Wendover, M. Roper, esq. 76—At Amersham, Mr. H. Baldwin, 96—Mrs. M. Briant, 91—Mr. Rusell—At Broughton, Mr. Bell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It appears by the University Calendar that the number of members on the boards of the respective colleges amounts to 4489, being an increase of 212 since last year, and more than double the number in 1804.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. W. Edwards to Miss Mortlock—Mr. Wentworth, of Cambridge, to Miss Newport.

Died.] At Cambridge, E. Rogers, esq.—Mr. G. Dobito, of Kirtling Hall.

CHESHIRE.

The silk weavers at Macclesfield having only worked eleven hours a day, the masters determined to commence weekly working twelve hours daily, paying over time. This the workmen determined to resist, and at six o'clock *p. m.* after having collected in crowds, and been idle and turbulent all day, they met opposite the Macclesfield Arms, and in the Market Place, to about the number of 6000. The Yeomanry began to assemble about seven, and the Riot Act was read by the Mayor, and the Yeomanry were ordered to clear the streets. This they performed with great steadiness under a shower of stones, but a party of about 400 of the mob got into the churchyard, and there, protected by a strong wall and iron gates, which the cavalry could not force, they defended themselves till half-past nine, and repulsed the Yeomanry twice. In this service Lieut. Grimsditch received five or six desperate contusions, and a severe wound in the face. Cornet Daintry was severely wounded in the head, and carried into the Macclesfield Arms. Several of the corps were also wounded. At length the mob was dislodged by an attack on their rear, by the constables forcing their way through a side wall into the church-yard.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Broclebank, of Delamere Forest, to Miss Brock—At Bowden Church, Mr. T. Ockleston to Miss J. Yates—At Neston, Mr. P. Young to Miss M. B. Cottrell—At Chester, Mr. W. H. Mullins to Miss C. Willoughby.

Died.] At Hoole Bank, near Chester, Mrs. Britain—At Chester, Mrs. Whittell—Near Macclesfield, Mrs. Kinch—At Malpas, Mrs. S. Challiner, 77.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. R. S. Courtis to Miss N. Hooton—Mr. Moir to Miss Pomeroy.

Died.] At Pentillie Castle, Mrs. Coryton—At Bodmin, Mr. J. Edyvean—At St. Mewan Parsonage, Mr. T. Hocker—At St. Austell, Miss Dawe—At Helston, Mrs. Rowe—At Treleaven, near Mevagissey, in the 85th year of his age, the Rev. Philip Lyne, LL.D. fifty-two years vicar of that parish. He was a man of extensive erudition, of easy and gentlemanly manners, and acknowledged for his friendly hospitality. Until within a few days of his decease, he uniformly rose at a very early hour, and retired to his study, where he remained the greater part of the day. To his abstemiousness and rigid adherence to rule may be attributed, in a great measure, his protracted term of life.

CUMBERLAND.

Some masons, working in a quarry at Cowpen High House, near Blyth, seventy feet above the level of any water, discovered, enclosed in a block of freestone, two petrified fish, apparently, from their shape and dimensions, (about two feet and a half in length,) of the salmon tribe, though the scales are larger than belong to that description of fish. The impression of the scales is left on the stone in which they were found.

Married.] Mr. J. Studholme, of Kingsmoor House, to Miss E. Nixon—At Brougham Nine Churches, Mr. W. Hogarth to Miss M. Donald—At Cockermouth, Mr. M. Beeby to Miss Muddy—At Workington, Mr. J. Gillis to Miss M. Elliot—At Whitehaven, Captain Rogers to Miss M. Brenthwate—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Fisher to Miss M. Rothwell—At Drigg, Mr. R. Watson to Miss M. Jackson—At Stanwix, Mr. Robinson to Miss A. Blyth—J. Slater, esq. of Carlisle, to Miss R. M. Bedwell—At Edenhall, Mr. Grundy to Miss Lamb—At St. Bees, Mr. Cowman to Miss F. Fitzsimmons.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Weir—Mr. J. Briden—Mrs. M. Purdy — Mrs. S. Hodgson — Mr. J. Housby, 93—Mrs. A. Baty—Mrs. M. Robson—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Johnston—At Corney Hall, Mr. E. Brookbank—At Dalston, Mr. W. Richardson—At Penrith, Miss A. Moss—Mrs. S. Jackson—At Uldole, Mr. Steel—At Maryport, Mr. R. Blackstock.

DERBYSHIRE.

It is proposed to form a junction between the Peak Forest canal, the Sheffield canal, the Chesterfield canal, and the Cromford canal, by the following route:—Beginning at the basin of the Peak Forest canal, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, the proposed Grand Commercial canal will proceed thence to Chapel Milton; thence by a tunnel through Cowburn Hill into Edale Dale; thence by the village of Hope, crossing the river Derwent near where it meets the river New; thence under Hathersage to where the turnpike-road, which leads from Sheffield to Buxton, crosses the Derwent, at Grindleford bridge; thence by a tunnel to Smeecliff Wood, in the parish of Dronfield; thence down the vale through Barlow Woods to Sheep bridge, which is near to the turnpike-road between Sheffield and Chesterfield, two miles from the latter, passing over Newbold and Whittington commons, and thence entering the basin of the Chesterfield canal; thence by Chesterfield under Hasland, up the vale towards Tupton, and crossing the ridge by a short tunnel into the vale which leads to Amber mills, enter the Cromford canal in Buckland hollow.

Married.] Mr. G. T. Hill, of Clareborough, to Miss H. Brawett.

Died.] C. Broadhurst, esq. of Foston Hall—At Derby, Mr. J. Cuppleditch—At the Loads, near Chesterfield, Mrs. Watkinson.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and others, interested in the export trade of woollens in this and the adjoining counties, was lately held at Exeter, when a series of resolutions was passed, and a petition to Parliament adopted, against the exportation of British wool.

Married.] At Axminster, G. Harbin, esq. to Miss Stocker—At Cadbury, H. Rendell, esq. to Miss Gater—At Littleham, near Exmouth, the Rev. W. Russell to Miss F. Carpenter—At Bow, Mr. C. Adams to Miss Sweet—At Colyton, Mr. S. Morgan to Miss M. Stocker—At Stoke, Lieut. S. Reeves to Miss A. Quiller.

Died.] At Crediton, W. H. Holman, esq.—At Dartmouth, Mrs. Pinson—Mr. Hine—At Exeter, Mr. J. G. Snelling—Mrs. Cranch—At Lympston, J. West, esq.—At Plymouth, Capt. Elliot—Mr. J. Panchen—Mrs. Bass—At Exmouth, Mrs. Southcott—At Brixham, Mrs. Elliot—At Topsham, Mrs. Pierce.

DORSETSHIRE.

The improvements that are now making at Bridport Harbour will prove highly beneficial in giving facility to the scouring of the bar, which in particular winds has hitherto been speedily formed there. Large quantities of the blue lyas have been carried from Lyme to be converted into lime for the masonry; this stone being scarce and remarkable for hardening in a very short time under water.

Married.] At Radipole, Mr. M. Clark to Miss M. Voss—At Bridport, Mr. Lowring to Miss Jerrard.

Died.] At Buckshaw House, Miss S. E. Le Gros—At Weymouth, W. Young, esq. 76—Mr. J. Rolls—At Blandford, Mrs. King—At Wareham, J. Staines, esq.—At Bingham's Melcombe, R. Bingham, esq. 83—Capt. T. Scriven, of Lyme Regis—At Bourston, Mrs. Michell.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Young to Miss Butterfin—R. S. Atchuson, esq. to Miss C. Ettrick—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Fairs to Miss M. Wilson—At Durham, M. St. George to Miss A. J. Thompson—At Darlington, Mr. T. Stabler to Miss A. Stobart.

Died.] At Waddenhoe House, Mrs. Hodson—At Durham, M. Balfour, esq.—Mr. J Hines—Miss Ewbank—At Sunderland, Mrs. Allan—Mr. W. Mordey—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. H. Abbott.

ESSEX.

Last month an urn, containing a quantity of coins, was dug up on the Terling Place Estate. Many of them, although somewhat thicker, may be compared in size to a sixpence of the last coinage. Owing to the pureness of the metal, time has had but little effect upon them, the die and inscriptions being perfectly legible; and in other respects, considering the state of the arts at the early period at which the coins were in circulation, the heads, which are much raised, are remarkably fine. Another urn, smaller than the former, has been also dug up: it contained several gold and silver coins, in the highest state of preservation; also two large gold rings. A great number of the coins have been secured to Colonel Strutt, owner of the mansion, through his steward. Terling Park appears to have been a favourite place in remote ages. Where the present House stands there was an ancient building, which was fitted up as a palace for King Henry VIII. and there are evident marks remaining of its former grandeur. Report states the number of gold Roman coins last found was thirty, the size of a guinea, and some silver; all of which were as bright as if just taken from a jeweller's shop, or from the Mint.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Carpenter to Miss Hellen—Mr. J. Steed to Miss Seaborne—At Chelmsford, Mr. Marshall to Miss E. M. Hawkes.

Died.] At Easton Lodge, Dunmow, Lord Viscount Baynard, 73—At Colchester, Mr. H. Dannell—Mr. J. Borley—Mr. H. Hutton—Mr. W. Rolle—At Boreham, Mrs. Rush—R. Bull, esq. of Great Oakley Hall—At Great Baddow, A. Bullen, esq. 78—Mr. J. Stock, of Rayne—At Laytonstone, Miss J. Halford—At Bocking, Mrs. Walker.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The subscriptions raised for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Jenner, now amount to upwards of 800*l.* This sum will, it is hoped, yet be very considerably augmented. Were the gratitude of mankind commensurate to the benefits which that great philanthropist conferred upon suffering humanity, an undertaking to do honour to his name would be supported with unexampled enthusiasm. Amongst the recent donations is the sum of 50*l.* from the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and 10*l.* 10*s.* from the Royal College of Surgeons of the same University.

Married.] At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Brown to Miss S. Brealey—Mr. W. Barton to Miss E. Ford, of Rockhampton—At Taynton, Mr. J. Morris to Miss E. Whitmore—At Gloucester, Mr. C. Maddox to Miss H. Maddox—At Barnwood, J. L. Pennefather, esq. to Miss E. Rea—Mr. S. Bird, of Nailsworth, of Miss A. Piffe—J. Bangley, esq. of Kingsdown, to Mrs. Butler.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. S. Claxon—Mrs. E. Wintle—Mr. J. Kerne—Mrs. Bradley—Miss C. Collier—Mr. J. Vick—Mr. C. Wheeler—At Newland, Mr. R. Mudway, 74—At Tewkesbury, Mr. R. Williams—Mr. T. Bronett—Mr. Morell—At Newent, Mr. J. R. Hartland—At Cheltenham, C. K. Saunders, esq.—Mrs. A. Hunt, 83—At Thornbury, J. Fewster, esq. 84—At Eastington, Mr. W. H. Hicks—At Didmarton, Miss C. Chapell—At Miserden, Mrs. Wills—At Corse Court, Mrs. Barnes—At Hartpery, Mrs. Moody—At Shipton Moyne, Miss Emerson.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. J. Coles to Miss S. Lowman—At Christchurch, G. O. Aldridge, esq.

to Mrs. Etheridge—Mr. Twynam to Miss Twinney—At St. Helens, Mr. R. Dawson to Miss E. James—The Rev. J. Le Marchant to Miss E. Utterson, of Marwell Hall.

Died.] At Southampton, S. Bird, esq.—The Rev. H. Hill, D.D.—Mr. T. Eglan—Mr. W. Laishley—At Andover, Mr. W. Quinton—At Portsmouth, Mrs. Laing—Mr. N. Perfett—At Fordingbridge, Mrs. E. Jefferis—At Romsey, Mr. J. Lovell—At St. Cross, Mr. Lavender, 93—At Winchester, Miss M. Miller, 74—At New Coppice Cottage, Mr. J. White, 103—At Great Arscott, J. Blagrove, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Home Lacy, the Rev. J. Scudamore—At Orlands, near Ledbury, Dr. Hill—At Hereford, T. Berrington, esq. 83—At Ledbury, Mr. G. Higginson—At Mount Pleasant, Ross, Mrs. Howell, 78—At Weston, Mrs. Hooper.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Albans, Mr. W. Hine to Miss Payne.

Died.] At Chesham, Miss E. O. Sercombe—At Broxbourne, J. Keeling, esq.—At Buntingford, W. Eley, esq. 99.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Custance, of Sutton, to Miss Shaw, of Yaxley.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. R. Taylor—At St. Neots, Mr. Gorham.

KENT.

In addition to the improvements lately made and making in Canterbury, the liberal and enlightened mind will rejoice to learn, that it is in contemplation, with the members of the Historical Society, to erect a commodious Lecture Room, and to form a public Library and Museum of Natural History, and thus render an institution formed for the cultivation of useful knowledge, not only of the greatest public utility, but an ornament to the city.

Married.] At Eastchurch, T. Bensted, esq. to Miss S. Bronchley—At Hadlow, Mr. T. Barton to Miss E. Cheeseman—At Chatham, Mr. J. Back to Miss S. Hodges—Mr. Sevale to Miss A. Allen—Mr. R. Skinner to Miss S. Philcox—At Folkstone, Mr. J. Eastwick to Miss C. Hart—At Margate, Mr. Mutton to Miss A. Hopkins—At Faversham, Mr. J. Davis to Miss F. Willson—At Woodchurch, Mr. W. Guy to Miss M. Chapling.

Died.] At Newnham, Mrs. E. Kent—At Boxley, Mr. E. Jupp—At Ramsgate, Mr. W. H. Cock—At Harbledown, Mrs. White—At Tenterden, Mr. R. Tassell, 82—At Canterbury, Mr. W. Taylor—T. Flint, esq. 78—Mrs. Ruff—Mrs. M. Preston, 89—Mrs. Stephens—At Rochester, W. Prentis, esq.—At Dover, Capt. J. Thomas—Mrs. Clements, 78—Mr. J. Smith—Mrs. Stevens—Mr. T. Bullard—At Faversham, Mr. E. Perkins—Mr. P. Mein—Mr. J. Smith—At Dumpton House, Thanet, Mrs. Crofts—At Biddenden, Mr. Wells—At Chatham, Mrs. Light—Mr. J. Pettman.

LANCASHIRE.

A special general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held lately on the subject of the projected alteration in the laws affecting artisans and machinery. The resolutions agreed to on the occasion express a very strong opinion as to the injurious policy of permitting artisans to emigrate, and machinery to be exported. Were our improved machinery (said the chairman) freely permitted to be exported to America, there was no saying how far that country might injure our manufacturing interests. The resolutions of the meeting also called the attention of ministers to the overwhelming restriction under which the commercial interests of this country are placed by the present state of the Corn Laws; which not only tend to give a fictitious value to the most important article of human food, but to throw great obstacles in the way of mercantile operations, by materially augmenting the difficulty of procuring returns. What an opposition of principles in the same body!

Married.] At Flixton, near Manchester, Mr. S. Flitcroft to Miss C. Gregory—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Wilkinson to Miss S. Westmore—At Manchester, J. Cunningham, esq. to Miss Balby—Mr. G. Greaves, of Ashton-under-Line, to Miss R. Edwards.

Died.] At Liverpool, Miss M. A. Jackson—Miss F. Pears—Mr. J. Trougheer—Miss E. Swire—At Brookhouse Rainhill, Miss J. Arstall, 95—At Bolton, J. Orrell, esq.—At Manchester, E. Greaves, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Barnborough Church, J. P. Ord, esq. to Miss J. F. Hawkesworth—At Leicester, Mr. T. Moore to Miss E. Ross—Mr. W. Pick, of Thorpe Arnold, to Miss Martin—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Brown to Miss J. H. Ingle.

Died.] At Kegworth, Mr. S. Sharpe—At Terrace Lodge, Leicester, Mr. G. Davis.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At North Luffenham, Mr. A. Love to Miss E. White—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Greenfield to Mrs. W. Singleton—At Horncastle, Mr. L. Hunter to Miss E. Padley—At Boston, Mr. J. Jackson to Miss M. Donsby—At King's Cliffe, Mr. T. G. Hardy to Miss M. Wade—At Louth, Captain J. Bonnett to Miss M. A. Sherwood—Mr. Wilson to Miss Roper—At Great Hale, Mr. J. Green to Miss F. Massey—At Market Rasen, Mr. W. Brumby to Miss Sellers—At Long Bennington, Mr. J. Miller to Miss M. Southern—At Market Deeping, Mr. Wilford to Miss Wallbanks.

Died.] At Hornby, Mr. S. Harrison—At Bourn, Mr. J. Dove—At Horncastle, W. Franklin, esq. 84—Mrs. A. Kirkbride, 92—At West Ashby, the Rev. F. Rocliffe—At Raithby, Mrs. Jackson—Mr. W. Lonsdale—Near Boston, Mrs. Skeath—At Louth, Mrs. Millet, 95—Mrs. Foster—At Cottingham, J. Travis, esq.—At Little Hale, Mr. R. Parke—At Spalding, Mrs. Smith.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Brunt to Miss S. Harwood, of Abbey Tintern.

Died.] At Graigwith House, Mrs. Morgan—At Monmouth, Mr. J. Powell—Mr. T. Ashford.

NORFOLK.

The improvements now in progress at Mundesley, carried on with a view to the better accommodation both of visitors and residents, are upon so extended a scale that there is scarcely a bricklayer within three or four miles of it who is not employed upon them; no bricks worth using remain unsold within the same distance. The land on which stands the New Inn, and the respectable houses in front of it, was at one time so little regarded that a trial at law was had to ascertain whether it belonged to Mundesley or to Paston. Since that period, however, such inducements have offered to build upon and beautify this once neglected spot, that from being little more than a heath and gravel pit, it now forms a most agreeable resort for company.

Married.] At Hevingham, Mr. R. Gordon to Miss M. A. Ebbetts—At Norwich, Mr. W. Pigott to Miss R. Cullington—At Yarmouth, Mr. B. Waters to Miss E. Freeman.

Died.] At Thornham, Mrs. E. Bell, 95—At Thetford, Mrs. Brooks—At Feltwell, the Rev. R. Stevenson—At Wymondham, Mr. G. Tipple—At Yarmouth, Mrs. G. Warren—At Norwich, Mrs. Ownsworth—Mrs. A. Money—Mrs. Stone.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellingborough, R. Michael, esq. to Miss Bridgman—Mr. T. Tester to Miss J. Harris—At Northampton, Mr. J. Higgins to Miss M. S.

Walker—At West Haddon, Mr. R. Hall to Miss M. Rogers—At Drayton Bassett, the Hon. H. Eden to Miss H. Peel.

Died.] At Edwinstowe, Sir W. Boothby, bart.—At Wellingborough, Mrs. Wallis—Mr. P. Collins—At the Grove, the Earl of Clarendon.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The first general meeting of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution of Newcastle was lately held in the Joiners' Hall; Mr. R. Robson, mason, in the chair. After some discussion, rules were adopted, and two secretaries, with eighteen members for an acting committee, were chosen. The committee is divided into three classes of six each. The first class consists of engineers, surveyors, architects, master builders, and practical chemists; the second class, of master and journeymen mechanics; and the third class is taken from amongst the other members of the institution. The election of a president and the vice-presidents was deferred. Many respectable gentlemen, and most of the chief engineers, architects, and builders of the place, have already joined this institution, which at the first meeting consisted of about 190 members.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. T. Ormsby to Mrs. Halstead—Mr. G. Steel to Miss E. Parker—Mr. W. Leadbiter, of Tynemouth, to Miss A. Sinclair—At Tynemouth, E. Jackson, esq. to Miss E. Mitcalfe—At Hexham, Mr. J. Scott to Miss White.

Died.] At Dunston Bank, near Newcastle, Mrs. Hopper—At Longhoughton, Mrs. Adams—At Ouseburn, Mrs. E. Hall, 95—At Newcastle, Mrs. Elliot—Mrs. J. Dixon—Mrs. A. Brown—Mrs. E. Waters—Mr. J. Wilson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Retford, the Rev. P. Jackson to Miss H. Firth—At Nuttall, Mr. J. Howard to Miss Beaby—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Winn to Miss Robinson—Mr. R. Alcock to Miss P. Cooper—Mr. J. Bigsby to Miss Veitch—Mr. W. Brooks to Miss S. Theaker—Mr. R. Richards to Miss M. Brown—Mr. W. Doubleday to Miss J. Morris—At Newark, Mr. J. Smith to Miss S. Dykes.

Died.] At West Hill, Mansfield, Miss E. Rogers—At East Bridgford, Mr. Whitaker—At Nottingham, Mr. S. Bagshaw—F. Panton, esq.—Mrs. A. Harrison—At Castle Donnington, Mrs. S. Drake—At Watnall, Mr. W. Hides—At Newark, Mrs. Smith—Mr. J. Franks—Mrs. E. Staples—Mrs. Bell.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Holt to Miss Taylor—Mr. W. Parsons to Miss P. Parsons—At Henley, Mr. Mallett to Miss Rickford.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Norris—At Chipping Norton, Miss. A. Biggerstaff—At Lower Caversham, R. Deane, esq.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Glaston, Mr. Osborne to Miss Porter—At Oakham, Mr. S. Bingham to Miss R. Veasey.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hall, of All-Stretton, to Miss Harris—At Madeley, Mr. W. Higgins to Miss M. A. Parker—At Wellington, R. Nicholls, esq. to Miss M. Haynes—Mr. S. Roden to Miss M. Moore—At Ellesmere, J. Beck, esq. to Miss S. M. Badger—At Sutton Maddock, Mr. R. Horton to Miss Farmer—At Preston Gubbals, Mr. Oare to Miss Yevilly—At Shawbury, Mr. W. Dale to Miss A. Henshaw—At Hodnet, Mr. J. Hilditch to Miss J. Chidley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, E. Cullis, esq. 78—Mrs. Wilkes—Mr. B. Watkins, 84—Mr. J. W. Bayley, of Preston Brockhurst Hall—At Pontesbury, the Rev. C. Peters—At Whittington, near Oswestry, Mrs. Lloyd—At Cardington, Mr. E. Flint—J. Brookes, of Broughall—At Wellington, Mrs. Sockett—At Oswestry, Mrs. Jameson—At Iscoyd, near Whitchurch, Mr. Price.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A meeting was held at Taunton last month to consider the propriety of opposing in Parliament the progress of the Bristol and Taunton Canal Bill. Mr. Bunter, in an able speech, deprecated the object of the proposed bill, which he contended would be injurious to the town of Taunton, and proposed a petition to the Legislature against it. Mr. H. J. Leigh defended the conduct of the Company, and stated the advantages which would result to the town and neighbourhood, if the design were carried into effect. Mr. Leigh concluded by moving a resolution, declaring it expedient to petition Parliament in favour of the proposed bill; which was seconded by Mr. J. Young, a considerable trader and carrier on the river Tone. But Mr. Bunter's motion was carried by a large majority.

Married.] At Bath, J. R. Maude, esq. to Miss M. M. Worthington—Mr. E. Weymss to Miss H. Skime—At Farley Church, Lieut.-Col. Willson to Miss A. B. Houlton—Mr. J. H. Coombs, of Frome, to Miss Sherborne.

Died.] At Bathpool, Mr. J. Puddy—At Martock, Mrs. Tatchell—At Stogumber, F. T. Hugo, esq—At Taunton, Mr. J. Pyne—At Bower Hinton, the Rev. P. Horsey, 80—At Wells, Miss J. Newman—At Bridgwater, Mr. W. Yeo.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Audley, Mr. J. Dean to Miss H. Rowley—At Drayton Bassett, the Hon. H. Eden to Miss H. Peel.

Died.] Sir G. Chetwynd, bart. of Grendon Hall—At Whittington, near Lichfield, Mr. T. Goodall.

SUFFOLK.

A new street, to run in a line from the new rooms to the Woodbridge road, is proposed to be built at Ipswich by a Joint Stock Company. The advantages of this mode, with reference to appearance merely, are obvious; for instead of that want of uniformity which individual caprice, under separate purchases, would probably occasion, there will be, under this plan, unity of design, and consequent beauty of effect. It is intended to build twenty-five private houses, adapted for genteel residence.

Married.] At Alderton, Mr. J. Topple to Miss M. May—At Aldborough, Lieut. H. Killop to Miss M. Gildersleeves—At Ipswich, Mr. R. Hayward to Miss E. C. Caston—Lieut. G. Gooch to Miss J. Rae—At Hadleigh, Mr. Pite to Miss E. Last—Mr. J. Cook, of Mellis, to Miss M. Spink.

Died.] At Bures, Miss A. Weasey—At Beccles, Mrs. Wallace—Mr. C. Todd—At Stradbrooke, Mr. W. Vrotley, 78—At Westerfield, the Rev. J. Hitch—Mrs. Lenny, of Worlingham—At Woodbridge, Miss Brook—Mrs. Turner.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chichester, Lieut. Boyce to Mrs. Smart—At East Grinstead, R. Crawford, esq. to Miss P. Stutter.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. Pounc—At Arundel, Mr. H. Overington—At Eastbourne, Mrs. Bracebridge.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Jackson to Miss A. Probin—The Rev. J. Yates to Miss D. Crompton—At Warwick, W. Ellon, esq. to Miss C. A. G. Norbury.

Died.] At Solihull, Mrs. Davies—At Leamington, Mrs. Thompson, of Swanlond—At Hall Green, Miss P. Swinburn.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. J. L. Wood to Miss Steadman, of Kendal—At Kirkby Steven, Mr. G. Ion to Miss C. Kirkpatrick.

Died.] At Appleby, Mrs. Gibbon, 102—At Ambleside, Mrs. Coward—At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. T. H. Gregg.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Warminster, Mr. G. Edwards to Miss Miffin—M. Barton, esq. of Corsham, to Miss M. Adams—At Calne, Mr. R. Taylor to Miss M. Clarke.

Died.] At Plough Cottage, near Marlborough, Mrs. Jones—At Devizes, Mrs. Harrison—At Badside, near Corsham, Mrs. Pocock—At Steeple Longford, Mr. H. Roles.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Sir W. E. R. Boughton, of Rouse Lench, to Miss C. Knight—The Rev. A. Paterson, of Stourbridge, to Miss L. M. Sweet.

Died.] At Martley, Mr. H. Meade—At Redditch, Mr. B. Holyoake.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting was held at the Court-house, Leeds, last month, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Combination Laws. It was numerously attended, particularly by the working classes. Mr. Joseph Oates was called to the chair. After he had stated the evils that attended the Combination Laws, both to the employers and the employed, and expressed his confidence that by a full and impartial statement being laid before the Parliament, they would be repealed, some other gentlemen addressed the meeting at length. Several resolutions were unanimously adopted, upon which a petition was formed. It commences by stating, that as labour is the principal support of all classes in society, every man ought to have the power of procuring the best price for it; and then proceeds to shew the injustice of the Combination Acts, by infringing on the rights of the operative artisans, and placing them under the painful necessity of applying for that parochial relief which ought to be paid in wages, to the detriment of both the manufacturing and agricultural interests. It next adverts to the advantages that would accrue from their abrogation, by giving them the full benefit of those institutions established for their instruction, and prevent the demoralizing tendency which the present system has upon themselves and their families.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. W. Day to Miss M. Musgrave—Mr. G. Dent, of Whittaker Mills, to Miss Broadley, of Hunslet—At Halifax, J. Roberts, esq. to Miss M. Oldfield—At Hemsworth, J. Childers, esq. to Miss A. Wood—Mr. W. Gillgrass, of Rothwell, to Miss Arton.

Died.] At Wakefield, Mr. J. Beaumont—Mr. J. Pitchforth—Miss Webster—At Halifax, Mrs. Hoyland—Mrs. J. Kershaw—At Hunslet, Mr. J. Rigg—At Leeds, Mrs. Walker—Mrs. Kendall—At Meanwood, Mr. J. Bywater—At Selby, Mr. W. Wright—Miss France—At Armley, Miss Brown.

WALES.

Land-surveyors and engineers have been lately employed by the trustees of the Radnorshire turnpike roads in surveying the county of Radnor, and plotting improved lines of road, previous to their obtaining from Parliament a renewal of their Turnpike Road Act; and we understand that several very judicious and important improvements, by avoiding inconvenient ascents and descents, have been proposed by the surveyors, and approved of by the trustees, which, when completed, will cause travelling on the turnpike roads in that uneven county to be performed with facility and pleasure.

Married.] At Llanychon, Denbigh, J. Price, esq. to Miss A. Sparrow—At Carnarvon, Capt. S. Jones to Miss E. Jones—The Rev. Mr. Jones to Mrs. J. Davies—Mr. J. Williams, of Llai Place, Denbigh, to Miss M. Barton.

Died.] At Dalvorgan, J. O. Herbert, esq.—At Denbigh, Mrs. M. Owen, 94—At Wrexham, Mr. Penson—Mrs. Watkins, of Llyswen, Brecon.

SCOTLAND.

The establishment of an Australian Company has suggested to a number of public-spirited individuals in Scotland the idea of forming a society to aid deserving persons in their endeavours to emigrate and settle in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, and matters are actually in progress for carrying this benevolent project into effect. A meeting was lately held in the Freemasons' Hall, Niddry-street, Edinburgh, which was respectably attended; the Rev. Mr. Lothian in the chair; when a series of resolutions was moved by W. Ellis, esq. S. S. C. and seconded by Robert Paul, esq. The principal objects comprehended in these were the security of the persons and property of emigrants on the voyage—the maintenance of a regular communication with friends left behind, and the insuring a friendly welcome, temporary accommodation, and facilities for permanent settlement in the country of their adoption. It was also proposed to give assistance in money to deserving emigrants, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of freight and passage out—every applicant being first well recommended, and his character subjected to strict scrutiny. Masons, wrights, smiths, and other artisans, schoolmasters, farm-servants, and labourers, are the classes to which the principles of this society specially apply.

Married.] At Glasgow, Mr. E. Oliphant to Miss C. Mackie—At Prestonfield House, Major D. M'Gregor to Miss E. D. T. Dick—At Montrose, Mr. J. Williamson to Miss A. Strachan—At Edinburgh, Dr. R. Dobson to Miss R. Purves—C. C. Halkett, esq to Miss S. Majoribanks—At Oakbank, near Glasgow, A. J. Robertson, esq. to Miss M. Pattison.

Died.] At Glasgow, Miss Morris—Mr. R. Ballantine—At Perth, Mr. Robertson—At Linlithgow, Mrs. Watson—At Birkwood, W. Todd, esq. 79—At Lauriston, A. Livingstone, esq.—At Edinburgh, Miss C. Kennedy—Lieut. A. G. Steven—W. Ramsay, esq.—J. Forman, esq.—Mrs. Virtue—Mrs. Tindal—Mrs. L. Franklin—J. Gleed, esq.—Mrs. Turnbull—Miss C. Ainslie—Mrs. Gibson.

IRELAND.

The attention of the English capitalists has at length been drawn to Ireland. A company has been for some time forming under the auspices of the leading Irish houses, for working collieries and mines in that country, which has been ascertained to abound in coal and minerals.

Married.] At Tullylish Church, M. W. Shuldham, esq. to Miss H. M'Manus—At Belfast, Dr. Drummond to Miss J. Getty—At Dublin, G. Ribton, esq. to Juliana, third daughter of the late Captain J. Drury.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. G. Byrne—Mr. J. King—Miss C. Lloyd—At Rosetown, Kildare, J. Kenny, esq. 95—At Knockglass, co. Kerry, G. Rae, esq.—At Ballyneety, co. Limerick, E. Fitzgerald, esq.—At Waterford, C. Langley, esq.—At Strabane, P. Fleming, esq.—At Cork, E. Godfrey, esq.